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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE RESTORATION OF POLAND.

EVERY week that the war continues adds to the complication of the mighty interests that have been disturbed. Questions that might have been easy of solution before blood was shed, are transported from the domains of reason to those of passion, when the memory of the dead appeals for vengeance to the arms of the living. Both parties to the quarrel are excited by the same stimulant. Blood calls for blood. The defeated army burns to wipe out its disgrace; and that which has been victorious naturally longs to follow up its advantage, to eclipse its previous daring and heroism, and to make the end of the struggle as gallant as its commencement. A few months ago the Emperor Nicholas might have yielded to the demands of the Allies without much loss of character or dignity. To-day, he cannot yield an inch without an act of political *felo-de-se*. A few months ago the Allies might have consented to terms of compromise, the mere mention of which at the present day would be scouted with the universal contempt of England and France. Thus the war grows colossal as it marches onwards. It is no longer a matter of Turkish independence that is in dispute. It is not simply an act of aggression by a strong Power against a weak one, which has to be resisted and punished. It is the equilibrium of a continent that has to be restored. It is the establishment of a state of things calculated to prevent the recurrence of disasters similar to those we now suffer, which demands all the care and attention of the Kings, the statesmen, and the nations of Europe.

People look deeper into the motives and origin of the quarrel than they did at the onset. They feel the desperate nature of the conflict, and are aware that desperate diseases require desperate remedies. They go back to the beginnings of the evil, and inquire how it happened that Russia was allowed to become so overbearing and so dangerous? They have not far to look. A

reference to no remote period of history shows them that the first great development of that mischievous policy of aggrandisement, which has in our days brought so many evils upon the world, is traceable to that gigantic robbery and wrong, known under the name of the "Partition of Poland." The proper time for resistance to the aggression of Russia was, when the Czarina Catharine II. and Frederick the Great of Prussia concocted and carried out their scheme, with the sorrowful and reluctant acquiescence of the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. If the statesmen of the other leading nations of Europe had been wise at that day—if they had listened to the warning voices that were heard in France and Great Britain when the wicked project was originally promulgated—they might have saved the world a huge amount of misery. But the statesmen of those times were unwise and short-sighted. Kings, as well as nations, were ignorant of their true interests, and as little inclined to devote their attention to speculative and future dangers, as they were to consider such questions on the broad and immutable basis of Right and Justice. The men of the present see more clearly. They confess the error that was committed by their forefathers; and regret that the proper course was not taken at the proper time, when the wrong might have been redressed with comparative ease, and when a lesson might have been read to the aggressors, which would have acted as a warning to all future ages.

But it is useless to blame our forefathers for the postponement of questions which they did not consider as peculiarly affecting their interests, if we, in the present day, pursue a similar policy of cowardly procrastination. The question for the present generation is—whether the restoration of Poland is not a matter of duty, as well as of obvious self-interest and enlightened policy? No chastisement that our arms could inflict upon the Russian Empire—not even the certain and fast-approaching loss of

the Crimea—would weigh so condignly as a punishment, or be so satisfactory as a guarantee for future good behaviour as the re-establishment of that kingdom. However willing Russia might be to invade and annex the territories of her neighbours, she would be prevented from playing the desperate game by the existence of Poland, protected as it would be by the public law of Europe, and by the armies of every State which now or hereafter may become a party to the anti-Russian alliance. The heavier the penalty which we are now paying for our past neglect, the greater care we ought to take that we do not run up another account still heavier against ourselves and our children. We owe it to the scattered people of Poland, but we owe it in even a greater degree to the cause of truth, morality, honour, and religion—all of which were outraged by the fall and partition of that country—to lend a hand in the great work of atonement.

The question may be difficult, but it will never be more easy than at the present time. Austria and Prussia were co-partners in the plunder, and have hitherto been considered as likely to combine in resistance to any project of forced or voluntary dismemberment. But Austria and Prussia have never enjoyed any real peace or security since the unhappy hour when they consented to the wrong. Their Polish provinces have been sources of danger and annoyance to them both. The plunder has added no strength, and conferred no dignity upon either. Its only effect has been to render them the accomplices and "comroques" of a greater Power in a spoliation which neither of them could approve, and from which neither of them has ever derived the smallest real benefit, though they have drawn an immense amount of embarrassment and obloquy. Were Russia forced to relax her grip of that ill-gotten possession, Austria and Prussia might be well content to relinquish theirs. To Prussia the Allies owe nothing. The



LORD RAGLAN AND GENERAL CANROBERT VISITING THE FRENCH OUTPOSTS OPPOSITE SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Prussian King is the agent and friend of the Czar, and will, sooner or later, share the Czar's fate, whatever it may happen to be. Austria is in a different position. She deprecates, has remonstrated against, and will oppose, by force of arms, the pretensions of Russia. It would be wise policy and good management on her part to reject the evil thing, to give up her Polish province, and to aid the Allies in the re-erection of that barrier against Russia, which it was both a folly and a crime ever to have suffered to be removed.

It is, no doubt, a very easy thing (on paper) to slice up the map of Europe, and to assign new limits and possessions to the great States which compose it; but, it is probable, there will, ere long, be few practical difficulties in the way of the re-arrangement suggested. If present justice require and future security demand it, speedy victory will give the Allies the means of enforcing it. If Austria be a true ally, as we continue to hope, her interest and the necessity of her position will all be duly considered at that remote but inevitable Peace, which the efforts of the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Allies will conquer and consolidate. A joint Protectorate over the semi-independent States of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the guaranteed freedom of the Danube and the Black Sea, would more than recompense her for the loss of her Polish province. In addition to this she would enjoy advantages, in common with all Europe, from the restriction of Russia within Russian limits. In the meantime, Prussia counts for nothing. The day may come when the long-suffering people of that country—grown utterly disgusted with the conduct of their King—will take to themselves another Sovereign. The heir to the throne has patriotism and honesty enough to render the change desirable to Europe, and popular in Germany. There would, in that case, be no great difficulty to surmount. The Germans, young and old, would rejoice in the independence of the country of Kosciusko, and Prussia would gain in the increased security of every other portion of her territory, a noble equivalent for the loss of that which ought never to have belonged to her. The restoration of Poland was looked upon as a mere dream a twelvemonth ago. The conduct of the Czar, and the progress of hostilities in the interval, have done much to render it no dream, but an appreciable reality, distant, perhaps, but not unattainable. Ultimately, it may become a thing for which Europe will strive, as gallantly, and, perhaps, as successfully, as the English and French armies are striving for Sebastopol.

LORD RAGLAN AND GENERAL CANROBERT VISITING THE FRENCH OUTPOSTS.

THE Engraving on the first page gives a view of the scene of operations, as seen from the extremity of the French lines. Lord Raglan and General Canrobert are represented on a visit of inspection to the French outposts. The English General is accompanied by four officers and two Dragoons. General Canrobert, who has also several officers along with him, is looking at Sebastopol through his telescope. The white Arabian charger, on which he is mounted, with its flowing mane and tail, presents a striking contrast to the quiet-looking hunter of Lord Raglan.

In the distance, on the front of the hill, may be indistinctly seen a redoubt which the Zouaves are making, *en silhouette*, on the horizon. The white cliff on the right, at the extreme horizon, is the part of Sebastopol which the French are to attack.

A Constantinople letter of the 10th inst. states that Lord Raglan and General Canrobert had made the last summonses to Sebastopol to yield, so as to prevent the effusion of blood. A messenger had also been sent, with a flag of truce, to the commander of the fortress, with the proposition to send away the women, children, old men, and sick, and to hoist a flag on the hospital, in order that it might be spared. The Allied Commanders had resolved to respect the town itself, but to bombard the forts and batteries, the public establishments, and those of the Crown. The last lines of circumvallation approached so near the town of Sebastopol, that the Allies, who occupied the heights, could see the inhabitants walking about.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée*, after stating that everything was to be ready on the 9th for opening the trenches and constructing the batteries, gives the following description of the ground on which the French army is encamped:—

On our front of attack extends a table land, commanding the town and the advanced works of the enemy. A strong battery is here placed, intended to destroy the material obstacles which the enemy has raised on its line of defence from the Quarantine to the right of the besieging lines. This high ground can only be reached by guns firing upwards, and is protected by a ravine, where the projectiles of the enemy cannot injure the men placed below the ridge, upon which the battery is to be erected. From the ridge to the walls of the place is an inclined plane, by which it may be easily approached, and where breaching batteries may, if necessary, be established. This will no doubt be the real key of the attack.

THE BLACK SEA.—When the Genoese had possession of the shores of the Black Sea, among other strong places, they erected the Castles of Kaffa, Balaklava (Balaclava), Akerman, Azov, Kirej (qu. Ker sch), and several others, besides the fortifications at Galata; so that the present theatre of war is strangely enough influenced by Genoese positions selected and occupied centuries ago. The view from the magnificent towers of Galata continues to be one of the finest in the world, and the strength of Akerman, upon the confluence of the Dnieper with the Black Sea, yet remains to exhibit its former impregnable character, ages before Sebastopol had an existence. It was at Galata, in days of yore, that the great Turkish cannon-foundry was established; and the largest, as well as the smallest, guns were cast in moulds of lime mixed with forty or fifty thousand eggs! In our day the eggs would find another use; and we might not hear so much quackish complaints of ill-supplied commissaries or hospitals.

THE TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.—The merest look at our soldiers must convince any one who knew them before of the hardships to which they have been exposed—their appearance tells its own tale. They have all of them lost flesh, and walk as men do who feel their limbs; and their faces, yellow with the accumulated dirt and sweat of many days, have a haggard and care-worn look. Their clothes, which they have not pulled off for weeks past, defy the brush; they must look soiled, dusty, and seedy. Frizzy hair, deep-set eyes, and the feverishness of uncleanliness, are the order of the day with the men and with most of the subalterns. I defy the most water-loving man to wash his person and his clothes, when there is hardly water enough to drink. Take off the wardrobes of the generals and some of the more favoured among the staff officers, and rely upon it there are not a dozen clean shirts in the army. An officer told me he had not washed his hands for a week; as for washing his face, that is too great a luxury to be thought of. The appearance of the hard-working gallant officers of the line and guards is certainly most unusual to home ideas of a British officer in full uniform; and, but for the seriousness of the situation it would even be ludicrous. Landed with no luggage but what they could carry, they have worn their full-dress coats for the last three weeks; they have marched, and fought, and slept in them. Of course the scarlet bears but a faint resemblance to what it used to be, and the gold lace and heavy gold epaulettes are but dingy reminiscences of their former selves. Trousers hopelessly impregnated with Crimean mud and dust, and boots that seem to mourn the glorious blackings of "aid langsyne." A shako or cap much the worse for wear, and sometimes for tear—a red shawl, useful and almost necessary, in defiance of regulations and orders from headquarters, protecting the waist; a soiled haversack, with rations, biscuit, or any small luxury the officer contrived to buy in the shape of fowls, eggs, honey, or Russian bread, slung around his shoulders; a "Colt," with belt and case girdled round his waist; and, perhaps, if the foraging expedition had been of more than usual prosperity, a live goose, grasped tightly by the feet, hanging from his hand. Oh, for the mantle of Fortunatus, to place such an officer all at once into his London haunts, and among the old familiar faces! Put him down in Pall-mall, or Piccadilly, or on the swelling carpets of the Junior United Service! Or, better still, mount him on a rough Crimean pony, accoutred with a Tartar saddle and bridle, and let him all of a sudden make his appearance in Rotten-row—heaven knows what firsides gentlemen and ladies would think of him; for what they would take him, and how they would treat the gallant man glorying in his goose!—Letter from Balaclava.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The feverish excitement which the delay of the arrival of any satisfactory intelligence respecting Sebastopol, has so long kept up here, seems to be begin, *faute de nourriture*, to relax a little among the general public; and the home events of the coming season appear to acquire more interest and obtain more attention, *en attendant* the arrival of the great news so long expected, and so long deferred. The same confidence with respect to the issue of the attack continues to reign; and this confidence renders the suspense infinitely less painful than it would otherwise be. The theatres, the receptions—public and private, the winter fashions, the arts and sciences, the chit-chat of the Boulevards, the clubs, and the salons, therefore, are beginning to claim a little of the notice so long withheld from them; and Paris seems to be entering somewhat more into its normal channel of ideas and feelings than it has been for some time.

The departure of the Imperial family to Compiègne has been hitherto deferred until more satisfactory reports from the seat of war should set the public mind more at ease; it is now stated that the Government has received such satisfactory private intelligence from Sebastopol, and counts with such certainty on the success of the Allied armies, that orders are given to hold everything at the chateau in readiness for the immediate reception of the Imperial couple and their guests; and that an intimation has been made to the Gymnase that its *artistes* will shortly be called upon to give representations at Compiègne.

The arrival of Maria Christina and the Duc de Rianzares at the Malmaison is expected with some interest by the Government here, which will not be sorry to see her removed from the Spanish frontier, where her presence might become a source of some little embarrassment to the French diplomacy.

A fusion has taken place in the omnibus companies here, of which the first result is the appearance of a number of new carriages, presenting a degree of comfort and luxury hitherto unknown in public conveyances. The construction is good, the seats remarkably well stuffed and easy, the horses handsome and well harnessed, and the coachmen and cads invested with a neat livery. And here let us remark, *en passant*, that with the superiority we possess in our private equipages, we might take some useful hints from the French in certain of their public ones. Their hack carriages are, for the most part, better constructed and better kept than ours; their horses, less fast, perhaps, but stronger, better conditioned, of a class more suited to the constant labour they have to undergo, and the drivers more honest and more civil.

The news of the literary world gives much promise for the opening season. M. Victor Cousin is progressing with the most important work on the Encyclopædists; the Comte Alfred de Vigny is writing an historical novel; M. Villemain is engaged on the second volume of his "Souvenirs;" M. Thiers has sent to press his long-promised pamphlet; M. St. Marc Girardin has also a work in hand; and M. Jules Janin contemplates re-editing "Diderot." The election at the Academy for the vacant place of M. Anquetil, is about to be held: among the candidates we may cite the names of MM. Pousard, Jules Janin, A. de Falloux, Philariète Chasles (one of the *rédauteurs* of the *Journal des Débats*), Emile Augier, and Marcelus. It is believed that the struggle will be principally between MM. de Falloux and Chasles.

The artists are not less active than their literary contemporaries. Paul Delaroche is engaged on a large picture, the subject of which still remains a secret; Eugène Delacroix, on three historical paintings; M. Thomas Couture—whose *Romains de la Décadence* made such a sensation some few years since—is occupied on a modern subject founded on the same idea—*les Parisiens de la Décadence*. The scene represented is a supper in the Carnival: the figures are life-size. M. Etex is engaged on a statue of General Kleber; M. Préault, on a set of bas-reliefs for the approaching Exhibition; and M. Rude, one of the authors of the Arc de l'Etoile, on an equestrian statue of Napoléon, First Consul.

The principal dramatic event of the moment is the appearance of the "Nonne Sanglante" at the Grand Opera—the music by M. Gounod; the libretto by MM. Scribe and G. Delavigne. As a whole, the success is decided; but much more merit attaches to the composer than to the writers. The Gaité and the Ambigu are playing two new pieces—"Les Oiseaux de Proie;" and "Les Amours Maudits" (or "Maudites")—here is a question of syntax, which seems not yet to have been resolved—founded so nearly on the same plot, that it is difficult to imagine such a similarity to be wholly accidental. Mdlle. Rachel, who, after requesting M. Legouvé to write a tragedy for her, accepting her part, and inducing him to make in it such alterations as she desired, refused to play it, without any satisfactory cause or reason given, has had and lost a trial with him on the point, is condemned to assist at all the rehearsals, under pain of paying 200 francs for every day's delay and then to play the piece, which is entitled "Médée." The absence of Mdlle. Cruvelli, whose escapade seems to have been caused by a strange combination of motives, dictated by Plutus, Cupid, and another divinity—whose name is not found in ancient mythology, but who might hold a distinguished place in a modern Pantheon—Caprice, defers, for the present, the representation of a new opera, by Verdi and Scribe, which was put in rehearsal the first of this month. The work has been withdrawn from the hands of the administration.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DANISH PARLIAMENT.

The King's reply to the deputation is a proclamation dissolving the House of Commons for the third time within twenty months. The new elections are fixed for the 1st of December. An address to the Danish people calls upon them to support the whole State plans of the Ministry, and threatens all persons in public employment, especially the clergy, should they oppose or refuse to support the Cabinet. After Orsted had read the decree for the dissolution of the House, Lindberg proposed "The Constitution unchanged for ever!" which was rapturously applauded, and nine cheers for the speaker. The galleries then gave enthusiastic cheers for the Danish Parliament, and loud cries of "Down with the Ministry!"

A member of the First Chamber having presented a project, directed, like its predecessor in the Lower House, against the Ministry, and the proposition having great chances of a favourable reception by the majority of the members, it is exceedingly probable that another Royal decree will pronounce its dissolution also.

MM. Monrad, Broberg, Hall, Drewsen, Hanseim, Tuteln, and Bregendahl are the members charged to draw up the proposition for the impeachment of the Cabinet—respecting the adoption of which there is not the shadow of a doubt.

AUSTRALIA.

By the clipper-ship *Lightning*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, after an extraordinary run of only 63 days, we have advices from Melbourne to the 20th of August. The Melbourne commercial accounts were still very unsatisfactory, the markets being glutted with all kinds of goods. Gold is in good demand at £4 per ounce. The shipments of the precious metal during the seven days prior to the 20th, had amounted to nearly half a million sterling.

The Legislative Council of South Australia met for the opening of the session on the 2nd of August. The Lieutenant-Governor read an address, in the course of which he proposed to meet the pecuniary exigencies of the colony by borrowing money. He also suggested that sixteen 32-pounders, which would shortly be sent there, should eventually be distributed amongst the steam-vessels, which, when thus armed, would form an efficient force.

Sir Charles Hotham, the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, was very popular with all classes.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

With the exception of Russian despatches, we have no news from Sebastopol or Balaclava beyond the 15th inst., at which date the impression was that the batteries would open fire, in conjunction with the fleet, upon the 17th. The latest Russian bulletin gives the following details, which may be taken for what they are worth:—

A telegraph of Prince Menshikoff's, from Sebastopol, states that on the 17th the Allies opened their fire.

The bombardment lasted till night. The Russians had 500 killed and wounded. Admiral Korniloff was killed on the 18th. The firing was feebly continued on the land side, and towards the sea the fortifications had suffered very little.

The bare fact of Prince Menshikoff having given the Russian loss as having been no less than 500, without any attempt to soften down the bad news, by adding that he had sunk the Allied fleet and defeated the besieging army, leads one to suspect that the real state of things must be much worse than he describes it. The general impression is, that the bombardment did actually begin on the 17th inst. Should that supposition be correct, we may look for early intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol.

Nothing definite can be ascertained regarding the number of troops under Prince Menshikoff. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Lloyd* ridicules the idea of Russian reinforcements having already reached Sebastopol. From the Pruth to Cherson it is full 220 English miles, from Cherson to Perekop it is 75 miles, and from the place last mentioned to Sebastopol, 75 miles. "30,000 or 40,000 Russians may reach Sebastopol in six weeks, but not before." Not the least anxiety is felt by the Commanders of the Allied armies, who have received large reinforcements, and who are so favourably situated that they could resist any number of troops that the Russian commander can bring against them. As to the strength of the garrison, all pretence at accurate conjecture must be vain. From the information given by deserters, as well as the observation of British officers, it was believed that the Russian soldiers within the town and its outworks amounted to nearly 40,000 men. Besides these there were the 10,000 sailors of the fleet, all of whom had been taken out of their ships and employed to man the batteries. Making allowance for exaggeration and for actual losses, the defensive force of Sebastopol may be taken at 45,000 men, a number about equal to the effective of the Allied army before the reinforcements arrived. Such a force might defend the place for months if actuated by such courage and fanaticism as inspired the Turks at Silistria. It is about thrice as great as is actually required by the extent of the fortifications, and might, perhaps, create only confusion and panic if crowded together within the limits of the town. But a third of it was said to be kept on the northern shore of the bay, to be brought into use as the necessities of the defence might demand.

The eight Russian ships which had been sunk at the entrance of the bay were in two lines, the second line covering the interstices of the first. The bay at the point where they lay was about 700 yards across, so that the entrance was effectually barred to ships of the line, though steamers might manage to effect an entrance—the more so as the masts of the sunken vessels still indicate their position. At the head of the harbour, which runs up to the east of the town, the *Twelve Apostles*, a large line-of-battle ship, was moored, and could be used as a battery, but there can be no doubt that it would be speedily destroyed by the fire of the English guns. The enemy had established a steam ferry between the town and the northern side of the bay, by which they could be reinforced by the troops marched down from the interior, or retreat when the town was no longer tenable. The arrival of Lüders was announced as certain, and report said that Gortschakoff himself was present, either in Sebastopol, or with the army which was to operate in the field.

A FORAGING EXPEDITION.

On the representation of the French Generals, communicated to the British Commander-in-Chief, a joint expedition, consisting of the French ships of war *Napoleon*, *Pomona*, and *Mégère*, and the English ships *Sanspareil*, *Tribune*, and *Vesuvius*, was directed on the 2nd of October towards the little town of Yalta, on the south shore of the Crimea, about forty miles eastward of Balaclava, for the purpose of obtaining bullocks and other necessities, including wine, for the use of the French troops. This expedition arrived off its destination at nine a.m. on the 4th, and, meeting with no opposition, landed the detachments of marines and small-arm men, and took possession of the town—the English taking the right and their allies the left. The former established themselves on a plateau of ground commanding the approaches and overlooking the town, and the French sent out a small body on the roads to gain intelligence, &c. Little Government property was found in the town, the Russian *employés* having removed themselves and everything that was portable some days previously. Timber for the construction of platforms was brought off and landed at Balaclava, and thirty-five tons of Government coals were seized and sent on board the *Vesuvius*. Neither wine nor bullocks were to be found, and so far the expedition was a failure. At eight p.m. the detachments were embarked, and on the morning of the 5th were re-landed, under the command of one of the French Captains and Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, of the *Tribune*. They marched some distance inland without meeting any of the objects of which they were in search, until they came to a small chateau of Prince Woronzoff, where they piled arms and rested.

The country through which the detachments marched was marked by a high extent of cultivation, and scenery as beautiful and diversified as any in the world. Tobacco and vines appeared to cover the soil; apple and walnut-trees grew in profusion, laden with fruit—their boughs bending to the ground; and the chateau itself was placed in a most picturesque situation—the gardens laid out in the English style, with every appearance that good taste, aided by great wealth, could devise and execute. The forest, extending to the sea-side, was the home of many hundred fallow deer; ornamental walks were traced throughout; and the well known liberality of the owner had extended even to the formation of a small detached hospital, containing eight beds, and furnished with all the medical comforts that were required to render it complete.

The English had with them a Commissary, sent expressly by Lord Raglan, with a large sum of money, in order to pay for everything that was demanded; but nothing could be found in the shape of provisions worth asking for or carrying off. The troops returned to the town in the afternoon; and finding all solicitations useless to procure either wine or bullocks, re-embarked at eight p.m., and the ships returned to their respective stations.

PROBABILITIES OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

A general impression had begun to gain ground that the besieging army would have to fight a pitched battle against the army of Prince Menshikoff, outside the walls, before the final assault. If the accounts given by the German papers be correct, Prince Menshikoff, although he had gone to Perekop, had only done so for the purpose of hastening the advance of the reinforcements which had arrived at that place, and which appeared to hesitate entering into the Crimea for fear of having their retreat cut off. It is said that, along with the remains of the army defeated on the Alma, Prince Menshikoff would thus find himself at the head of 76,000 men, and that he would at once advance with it to attack the Allied armies, and, if possible, to relieve Sebastopol. It is very probable that this estimate of Menshikoff's force, coming as it does, from Russian sources, is greatly exaggerated; and it is very remarkable, if the garrison of Sebastopol was as formidable as it is represented, that it had not made any serious attempt to interrupt the operations of the besiegers. But, admitting it to be correct, there is nothing in it to create the slightest apprehension as to the result. The forces of the Allies now amount, it is said, to more than 100,000. But, besides this, the position taken by the Allied armies is a most formidable one, and will place the attacking party at great disadvantage. At the battle of the Alma Prince Menshikoff had chosen his own field of battle—had strengthened his position till he imagined himself impregnable—and still he was beaten by an inferior force. Now he will find the tables turned. The Allied forces have taken up their position on strong ground, where they have fortified themselves, and provided against surprise. A portion of the two armies, equal in number to the enemy, and far superior in efficiency, is said to have been detached from the besieging army to make head against the army of Prince Menshikoff, should it really show itself. It has had its position fortified with all the care that Menshikoff showed in fortifying the Alma. It is not for one moment to be supposed that Menshikoff has any chance against such an army thus situated, when he could not make head against it when all the advantages were on his side.

The following letter from an English soldier in the Crimea will be read with interest. The writer, who was one of the actors in the affair described, gives his own account of a striking incident which took place immediately after the Battle of Alma:—

Camp, Russia, near Sebastopol, Oct. 6, 1854.

My dear Wife,—I am now writing to you as we are lying within gun range of Sebastopol, waiting for our siege-guns to get up to play on the town and fort. We have 102 guns, and the French have 125. The town of Sebastopol lies in a hollow, and the fort by the sea-side; and we are now on the top of a hill where we have opportunity of them. If they don't give it up, we shall blow the whole town and fort about them in no time. Thank God, we have had beautiful weather ever since we have been here. Since the first day we have had no rain. Lying out in the open air day and night is very trying; but I don't care what I do so long as I return home to you, my dear wife and child.

I am now, my dear, writing you this as the cannon-balls are passing over our heads. We have to keep a sharp look out. Our siege-guns commence to-morrow, Wednesday, October 3. The firing is to continue both by day and night; and, in two days, we expect to blow them all to pieces. The Cossacks are at us by night; but we have a picket of ours out yesterday under the command of Captain Colvill, and they concealed themselves and took thirty of the Cossacks.

I did not tell you what a wounded Russian did to a sergeant of ours, as he was lying on the ground. As I was returning from seeing poor Edward, after the battle was over, in company with a sergeant of ours, the ground was covered with wounded and dead: one fellow asked or made signs for a drink of water. The sergeant gave it to him; and, as he turned round to leave, the wounded Russian took up his piece and fired at the sergeant, and he fell dead on the spot. I turned round and gave him the contents of my rifle in his head.

Don't make yourself uneasy about me, for I have not been in the ranks since the battle of Alma. I told the Major that my leg was very painful, and I should not be able to keep up in the ranks. He told the Colonel, and he let me go into the hospital, and I have continued so ever since.

THE GERMAN POLICY.

On Monday a Council of War was held at Vienna, when General Hess (who has recently returned from a military tour of inspection) gave a report of the condition and prospects of the Austrian army. Nothing is yet known as to what the decision of the Council may have been; but a telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that the garrison of that city had received orders to be ready to march to the frontiers in forty-eight hours; and that measures had been taken to place the remainder of the army on the war establishment. All accounts represent the popular feeling in Austria as being strongly in favour of the Western Powers. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which, till recently, opposed the policy of Austria, has just published an article for the purpose of showing that without being German as far as regards the whole of her population, Austria is more so than any other Power by her resolutions and her proceedings.

Austria (says the Leipzig journal) has just made her last remark to the Cabinet of Berlin; and this, it must be avowed, is vigorous, clear, and, in short, truly German. She now goes so far as to summon Prussia to say clearly, "yes or no, to declare herself for or against," in the Germanic Diet, in face of the German nation, before the tribunal of public opinion, and under the eyes of Europe. She is about to present herself, no longer in concert with Prussia, but alone, before the Federal body, if the latter does not anticipate it, and come to her, and frankly lay before it the following question:—"If Austria draws the sword for Germany, will Germany cover Austria with her buckler?" We have read this declaration of Austria with pleasure; and our patriotic pride, so deeply humiliated by the inaction of Germany, has been raised at the aspect of this noble attitude.

The answer of the Prussian Cabinet to the note of Austria of the 30th ult., is generally considered as showing that it will be impossible for Austria to make any further concession to Prussia without an utter abandonment of dignity. M. de Manteuffel, says that on the alliance with Austria, Prussia bound herself to give assistance to Austria only in the event of any unprovoked attack upon her territories. There has not been, he says, and cannot be any such attack, and therefore Prussia is not bound in any way to associate herself with the policy of Austria. Whatever may be said, whatever may be done, says M. de Manteuffel, Prussia will persist in this point of view. He attempts also to show that Russia has never departed from a defensive policy.

As marking the mutual disposition of the Russian and Prussian Government, it is noticed in Berlin letters that the communications between Prussia and the Russian provinces of Poland which have been almost completely interrupted since the 26th June last, have been resumed. An order has just been sent from Warsaw to the Russian custom-houses of Szczepiorn, between Kalish and Ostrowo, that cards serving as passports for eight days shall be granted to the Prussian inhabitants on the frontiers.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains an article "from the Main," the object of which is to show that Austria has fully discharged her obligations towards Russia. When the Russians had crossed the Pruth the Emperor of Austria repeatedly entreated the Emperor Nicholas to resign the pledge which he had seized, but all was in vain. The presence of the Russian armies in the Principalities, with the closing of the Danube, was a heavy blow for Austria; but she employed persuasion alone, although it would have cost the Emperor Francis Joseph but a word, "and the Russians would have been taken, with bag and baggage, instead of being allowed to re-cross the Pruth in safety." The Frankfurt writer says that the singular forbearance displayed by Austria must be attributed to her gratitude for the assistance received from Russia in 1849. "At present, however, the debt is fully discharged. Russia helped Austria to put down the rebellion, and Austria spared a Russian army which will probably soon be employed against her. One knightly service balances the other, and the parties are quit."

The *Presse* of Wednesday evening mentions a report that a treaty of alliance between Austria, France, and England is on the point of being concluded. This treaty, which, says the *Presse*, is to be transitory, will not bind Austria to commence hostilities, but will bind France and England to protect her if she should be attacked. This treaty is to be followed by a convention in the spring, in which Austria will bind herself to take an active part against Russia, if that Power should persist in refusing to make peace upon the terms which shall be dictated to her by the Allies.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE DOBRUDJA.

The fact that the Russians have ventured to recross the Danube in greater numbers, and that they have actually never entirely ceased to occupy the smaller fortresses on the right bank, namely Tultscha, Isatchka, and Matschin, is fully confirmed by an official report which has been received at Vienna from the Turkish head-quarters of Said Jussouf Pacha, at Ibralla, who states that at Matschin there are about three hundred Cossacks, three hundred volunteers, and four battalions of infantry, with eighteen pieces of cannon; whilst at Tultscha there is an equal force of the Russians; and that there are, moreover, two regiments of the enemy at Adgillar, situated about half-way between Isatchka and Babadagh. The Russians have also some artillery at Kacharman. This Ottoman report goes on to say that General Liders is at Satoroff with his staff and a strong division of infantry; that General Engelhardt is at Reni with fifteen battalions of infantry and a brigade of Hussars; that General Anchakoff is at Ismail with three regiments of infantry, and three regiments of Cossacks; and that the rest of the fifth and a division of the fourth corps d'armée occupy the line between the Danube and the Pruth. General Anrep, with Dragoon Lancers and Cossack regiments, is at Chotyn, from whence a cordon is established against the frontiers of Galicia and the Bukovina. Prince Gortschakoff and General Dannenberg are reported to be at Kissenef with the *etat-major*. The Russian flotilla is reported to be partly at Isatchka, and partly at Ismail and Killa, and attempts are being made to bring it into the Dnieper. The *Coprite Zeitung's* Correspondents says:—

We are informed by letters from Ibralla, of the 10th, that about eight days since nearly 30,000 Russians recrossed the Danube, between Tultscha and Isatchka, and occupied several points in the Dobrudja which are of strategic importance. The vanguard of this force is already at Babadagh. Isatchka, Tultscha, and Matschin are in the hands of the Russians, and they are fortifying themselves at Babadagh; they are also constructing a bridge between Isatchka and Tultscha. The Russian troops stationed at Killa, in Bessarabia, are to take up the position of those that are now on the Danube; which latter, we are told, are to be pushed forward into the Dobrudja.

The *Lloyd*, of the 19th, says:—

The Turkish troops march by columns in the Dobrudja, and it is probable that there will be some serious conflicts between them and the Russians before the end of this month. All the bridge equipage of the army of Omer Pacha is concentrated at Hirsowa. General Liders has left Ismail for Reni. He has received orders not to weaken his position at those places, but to continue the fortifications there and remain on the defensive.

MARCH OF THE RUSSIAN GUARDS.

A letter from St. Petersburg thus describes the last ceremony in which the Czar figured in public:—"The reserve of the Imperial Guard, composed of 30,000 men, has just been placed on a war footing. The Emperor has reviewed them, and has availed himself of the opportunity to bless, at the head of his troops, the two Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, who, it is said, are to join the active army. The bene-

diction took place with much pomp. The two Grand Dukes went on their knees to receive it, and all the troops also knelt."

A despatch of the 23rd states that the Czar's eldest son, the Grand Duke Alexander, had left St. Petersburg to join the Guards on their march to Warsaw, their new head-quarters. The same city is also the head-quarters of the Grenadiers, under General Rudiger; and of the active army in Poland under Marshal Paskiewitch. A Vienna journal computes that on the arrival of the Guards at their destination, the troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier will amount to 166,000 men, viz., 80,000 infantry of the line, 48,000 infantry of the Guards, 22,000 Grenadiers, and 16,000 cavalry, besides the usual proportion of artillery.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The screw steam-ship *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, arrived at Kiel on the 24th, as the precursor of Sir Charles Napier's squadron. It has been on shore at the island of Fehmern, but is not damaged. Sir Charles Napier was expected at Kiel on the 25th. As regards the movement of the fleet, it was stated that on the arrival of the steam transport *Holy-wood*, with stores and provisions, the fleet would take on board a sufficient quantity thereof for their consumption up to the 10th of December; their departure for England must therefore take place the latter end of November. On arriving home the ships will separate, and be sent to the various seaports—one portion going to Portsmouth, another to Plymouth, and a third to Sheerness, and the remainder (probably the sailing ships) to Queenstown. It is said that on the crews being paid up their wages, the respective Admirals of the fleet will strike their flags for the winter.

AMERICA.

The Atlantic steam-ship arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, with dates to the 14th instant. The news is not important. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:—"Mr. Perley has succeeded in inducing our Government to agree to propose to Congress a remission of duties on colonial-caught fish imported into the country, pending the acceptance of the reciprocity treaty by the provincial authorities."

The loss of the *Arctic* continued to occupy the attention of all the citizens of New York. 109 were known to have been saved, while a late telegraphic despatch informs us that Captain Luce and forty others, names not given, had arrived at Montreal, having been picked up by the ship *Cambria*. Mr. G. F. Allen, of New York, and Mr. James Smith, of Edinburgh, were among the saved.

M. Bartholomew Banco had been arrested by the United States Marshal, charged with having fitted out a vessel for the slave trade. 20,000 dollars' bail was required.

MESSRS. SCHLESINGER AND WELLS' AMMUNITION WORKS AT NORTHFLEET, KENT.

EXTENSIVE CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BALL CARTRIDGES TO THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

"Now thrives the armourer's trade," in France and England. There are two classes—one of them large and the other still larger—who should feel a lively concern in understanding the Ammunition Works of Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells, at Northfleet. The first class consists of those who are connected, by some tie, old or recent, with the military calling; and the second, of those who are not. The alternatives of our distinction, it will be perceived, embrace pretty nearly the entire public. Soldiers by profession are, of course, immediately interested in the examination of works like these. But the interest which civilians have in them, if less obvious, is not less real. We speak not wholly of the many practical details which attract and reward the liberal curiosity of intelligent minds; we allude to the positive connection between the improved processes practised in such institutions and the actual state, numbers, and proportion of the peace-enjoying or spectator class in the Europe of our day. It is clearly because modern armies are organised and supplied as they are, that modern communities are not themselves armies like many of the states of antiquity. The number of peaceful homes is, doubled, by doubling the efficiency of the soldier. Such an establishment as that of Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells increases the comforts of civilians by its method of manufacturing ball-cartridges at a crisis for one belligerent Government. As an object of curiosity, this great projectile factory is well worthy of examination: a visitor, to whom the scene proves new, will naturally find a hundred details of interest; and, at the same time, the experienced spectator will still be surprised by one particular, viz., the unparalleled rapidity of the producing processes. This, in truth, is the distinguishing feature of the business. It sounds almost like a joke to say that a contractor should undertake to manufacture, and, out of his own establishment alone, to deliver, in five months, thirty-five million ball cartridges.

Let us imagine that we are taking the reader through the busy scene—into the midst of which he rather suddenly comes after passing the quiet village of Northfleet, on the south bank of the Thames, and a few minutes, as Londoners know, this side of Gravesend.

The first point of attraction in the Works is the department where the bullets are cast and clipped. The portion of the premises set apart for this purpose is about a hundred feet long, and contains two large smelting furnaces, which feed fifteen others of smaller dimension. This, like every other compartment of the excited but orderly precincts, swarms with the indefatigable, restless, fitting figures of operatives;—a human ant-hill, a theme for Tennyson, or any other bard—type of productive and destructive industry, or rather of the productive industry of armed conflict and organised warfare. Here, in the furnaces, 200 pigs of lead (100 cwt. to each divisional quantity) are daily used, and transformed into bullets by the moulds. The moulds, into which the molten lead is poured, contain, every mould, eighteen bullet-holes—nine on each side; and, when the mould opens, the bullets drop to the ground in clusters, like bunches of white grapes, affrighted out of their pale colour, into a still more blank, ashy, and sinister complexion. Troops of boys are ever busily employed in carrying these strings of bullets to the other part of the room, where sixty other boys are seated before bench-decks: these are so many clipping-machines, for disencumbering the bullets of that spray of lead by which, on issuing from the moulds, they are still attached together. The celerity with which the casting and the clipping of the bullets are managed, has no chance of being believed, save by those who themselves witness the operation. The bullets, thus manipulated, are then collected in barrels, and subjected to a rotary motion by steam, to clean off the burr, and to render them perfectly round.

They are, next, carried across a yard into the main building. Here you behold, sitting at benches, from three hundred to four hundred young women, whose occupation it is to roll on brass tubes slips of cartridge paper, previously cut for that purpose by machines. The bullet, brought to them from the other building, is dropped into the further end of the tubular paper, which is, at that end, pasted together so as to hold securely its metallic enclosure. Let the reader bear in mind that this is the only manner in which paste is used throughout the whole establishment; because we may have presently to mention the quantity of flour daily consumed in making the paste alone. The girls, as fast as they form the paper tubes, place them tidily and neatly in wooden boxes, which, when full, are forthwith carried into drying-rooms. Here we may remark that the most careful and the most ingenious pains are taken to finish off the cartridges both cold and dry; in a state, indeed, of perfect efficiency for the field, an hour or a minute after they quit the establishment. It is also to be observed, that the whole method in this stage of the cartridge-manufacture differs from that adopted by our Government in the arsenals. There the cartridge is tied up with strings

in brown paper. By M. Schlesinger's method, three cartridges, at the very least, are made for two produced by our method, in an equal time; and, when made, are both more secure and less cumbersome. Heat enough exists in such a factory to dry the paste in a hundred places, without any special apparatus. When dry, they receive the powder. We understand that the girls, employed as we have described, roll, on an average, from 1000 to 1500 of these paper tubes per day each. And, indeed, it must be so; for this, again, brings the tale right—400,000 per day. The young women earn, respectively, from 9s. to 15s. a week. It is an immense resource to many a poor family. And, speaking of families, we may mention that between one and two thousand derive sustenance in this new centre of activity. But, how strange the reflections which crowd upon the mind, while contemplating the honest and perfectly laudable labours of those three or four hundred girls. Nature fashioned their tender minds rather to stanch wounds than to make them—rather to nurse the fevered bed—rather to soothe the writhings of anguish, and perhaps even frequently to lure back again the departing life into the tortured and nearly exanimate body—rather for this, than to be the nimble and cunning artificers of desolating implements. They chat and laugh as they adroitly make a weapon, whose mission and destination—little they think of such remote facts—it is to send many a gallant soldier in distant and unknown scenes to a sudden and a painful death.

For this paper department of the complicated manufacture of ball-cartridges, women are the most efficient operatives; they do work of that description both more neatly and more rapidly than men could. We were amused by observing that this, though not, perhaps, the fullest, is by far the noisiest room in the whole establishment.

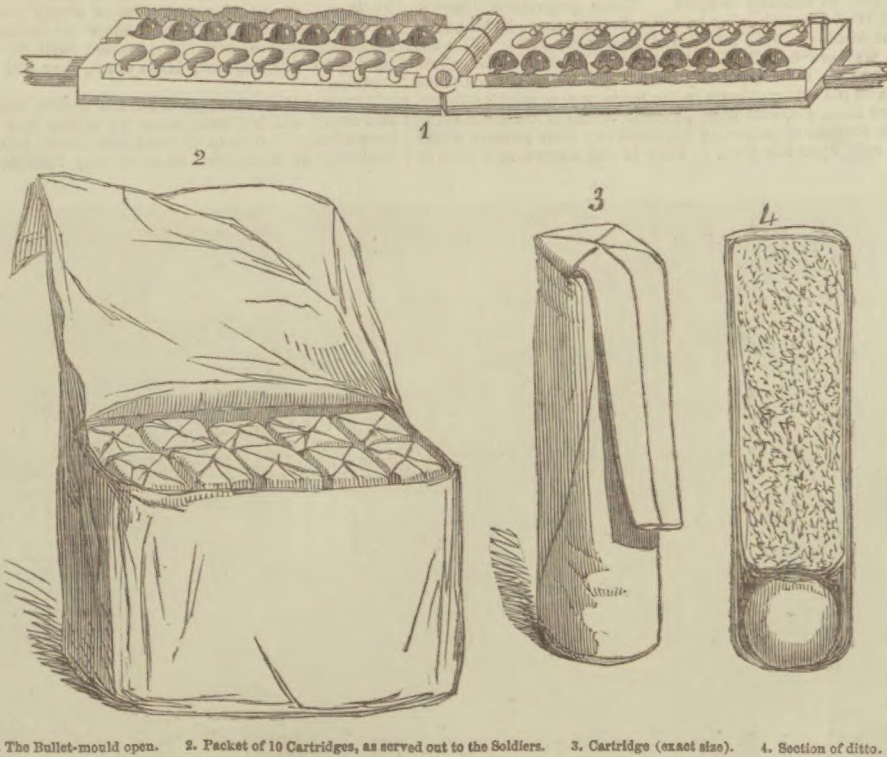
To give an idea of the consumption of paper for these tubes, we may state that Messrs. Millington and Hatton, of Budge-row, have contracted with Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells to deliver 6000 reams during the period of contract; but more astounding still will it appear to our readers, if we tell them that it takes fifty sacks of flour to produce the paste used for the paper tubes—which paste is made in two large coppers built expressly for that purpose. The consumption of flour, in short, amounts to not less than 30 lb. a day.

The tubes, when completed, are stored in racks and carried from the room which we have now examined, through a passage leading into another building apart altogether from the manufactory. In this new building we find about a hundred men and women sitting before copper bowls, which contain the powder. These copper bowls are appropriately fixed for the purpose of filling the tubes with powder, which is done by means of small scoops, measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ drachms each. The quantity will seem enormous to our military friends; but they must remember that the Turkish muskets have still the old flint and steel locks, and are made with very long barrels. The length of the instrument requires a strong charge; and even further provision or allowance must be given for the waste which its structure notoriously entails.

We noticed the extreme care taken in this room to prevent accidents with regard to the powder. Two foremen, who have filled military capacities, are here expressly engaged to open the powder-barrels, and to serve out their contents. The barrels contain one hundred pounds each, and are brought, in proportion as they are needed, from the powder magazine, built purposely for the reception of these barrels, in a remote part of the premises. And even this magazine itself, which is literally a sunken pit under a chalk cliff, properly covered with a slate roof, and constructed of boards fastened with copper nails, over which rises the protecting spear of the lightning conductor—even this magazine, we say, never contains more than a few barrels at a time; the great bulk of the powder being stored in a barge on the river.

From the filling-room the filled tubes are passed into another room for the purpose of being folded down. In this room are employed about 200 more young women, who, by a peculiar process fold the bottoms of the tubes so as to prevent the powder from escaping. The piece folded down forms a lappet, which is bitten off by the soldier before loading his musket.

Ten of the cartridges thus formed are placed in a paper case, and a hundred of these paper cases, or 1000 cartridges, are packed in an oblong deal box. In this room the constant carriage to and fro of the paper cases containing filled paper tubes, or completed cartridges, forms a scene as busy as any bee-hive.



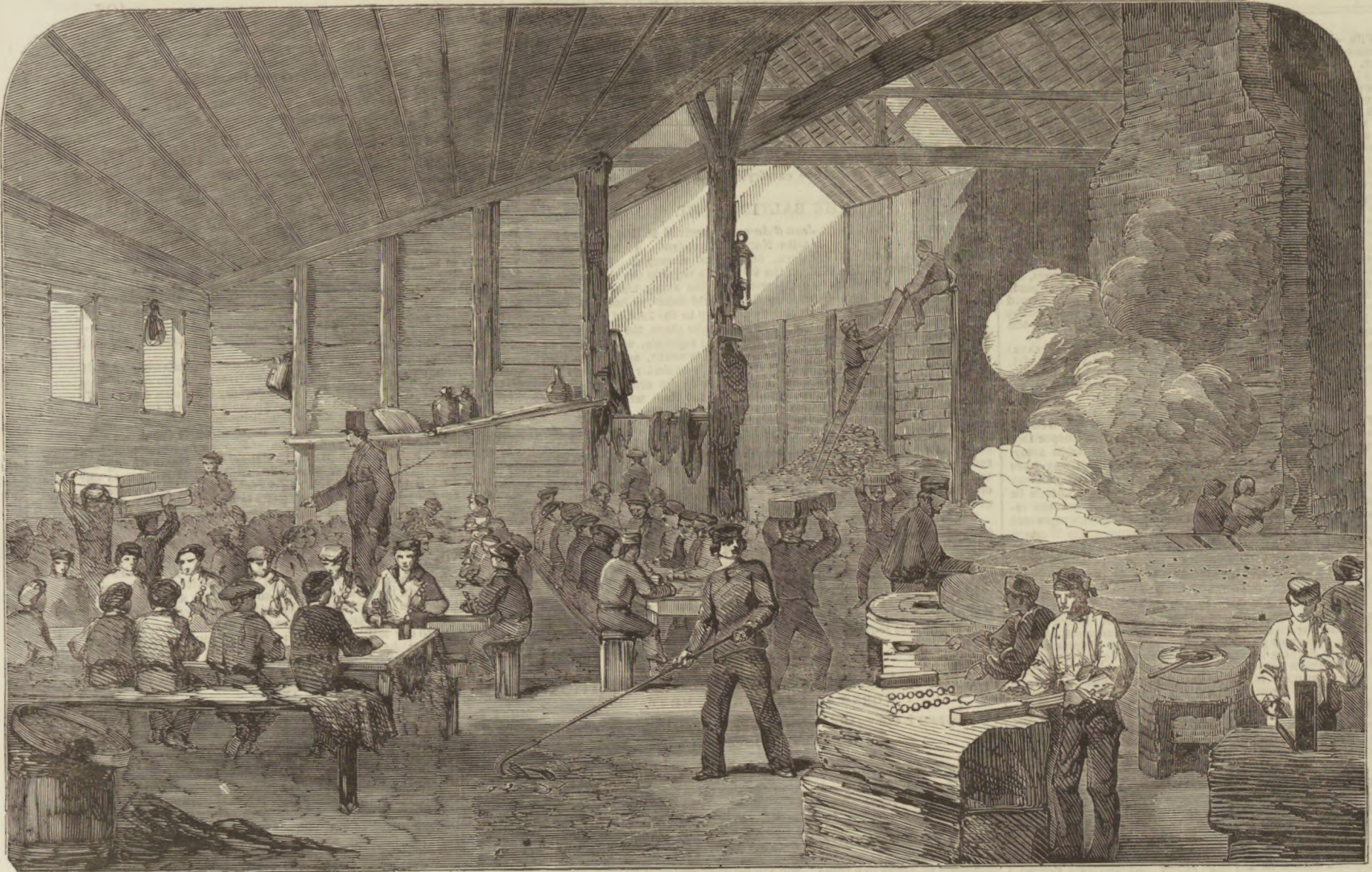
1. The Bullet-mould open. 2. Packet of 10 Cartridges, as served out to the Soldiers. 3. Cartridge (exact size). 4. Section of ditto.

We were much amused in another room, where these paper envelopes or cases are made by means of ingenious wooden forms. The operatives here are little girls, under the age of twelve, who earn each about 4s. 6d. a week, and who never before earned anything in their lives. Over their new labours presides their former schoolmaster, who has not altogether discontinued his previous instructions. In this envelope-room a cutting-machine is worked to cut up the paper; and here also are stored many hundred reams of paper awaiting the knife.

To reach next the packing-room, we passed through a yard, where lay heaps of lead ready to be moulded into bullets. Thence we entered the packing-room at the extremity of the premises, adjacent to the wharf, on the banks of the river. Here, women are employed to sew a white canvas covering on the deal cases in which the cartridges are finally packed, those deal cases having been previously covered by a waterproof tarpaulin, to preserve the cartridges from damp.

Here also about twenty retired soldiers are employed to pack the cartridges in the deal cases, to nail them up with copper nails, and to mark them with a crescent and a star. Four hundred of these white packages are daily put on board a barge, lying always ready to receive them at the wharf, for delivery at Tilbury Fort. There Mr. Knight, storekeeper of the Fort, receives them, and submits them to the inspection of Captain Barrow, appointed for that purpose by her Majesty's Government. Dependently on his approval they will be shipped to the seat of war. His reports have been most commendatory respecting the instalments hitherto delivered.

We have noticed the employment of paste instead of strings for the fastening of the tubular papers of the cartridge. It may be useful to indicate another peculiarity in the finishing off the deal boxes, containing each a thousand of these cartridges—a peculiarity dictated by the caution of Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells. At the top—where they must be opened on the field of battle—they are not nailed down, as they are on the other three sides; but the lid is made to fit by compression; and then, in the lid, there is the convenience of a string handle, by which it can be lifted with a good pull out of the box. The hammering out of the nails hurriedly, in proximity to the foe, if not in his presence, has before now blown a brave sergeant into the air, and sacrificed valuable



SCHLESINGER AND CO'S AMMUNITION WORKS AT NORTHFLEET.—BULLET-CASTING.

ammunition and more valuable lives. We are far from wishing to disguise our admiration of the minutely forethoughtful spirit in which Messrs. Schlesinger and Co. conduct their whole manufacture.

We understand that the original contractors for the execution of the immense order which Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells are carrying in much earlier accomplishment than was at first, in any quarter, deemed possible, were Messrs. A. S. Sichel and Co., of Manchester. Mr. Sichel is the Austrian Consul. He felt, probably, that he had not the same facilities as the proprietors of the works at Northfleet for effecting speedily what was so speedily wanted. These proprietors (Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells) are disposed to show their factory at reasonable hours to any one whom curiosity may tempt to pay it a visit. With our own inspection we were delighted. Good order reigns in the whole establishment; and we were especially struck and charmed with the great care taken to prevent accidents in the management of the powder. All the rooms are thickly strewn with sawdust, which is watered every morning, for the purpose of rendering harmless any loose powder which may have been spilt upon the floor. Thus is the unseen and furtive

enemy, where he may possibly lurk, disarmed. Dozens of sacks of sawdust are daily used for this end.

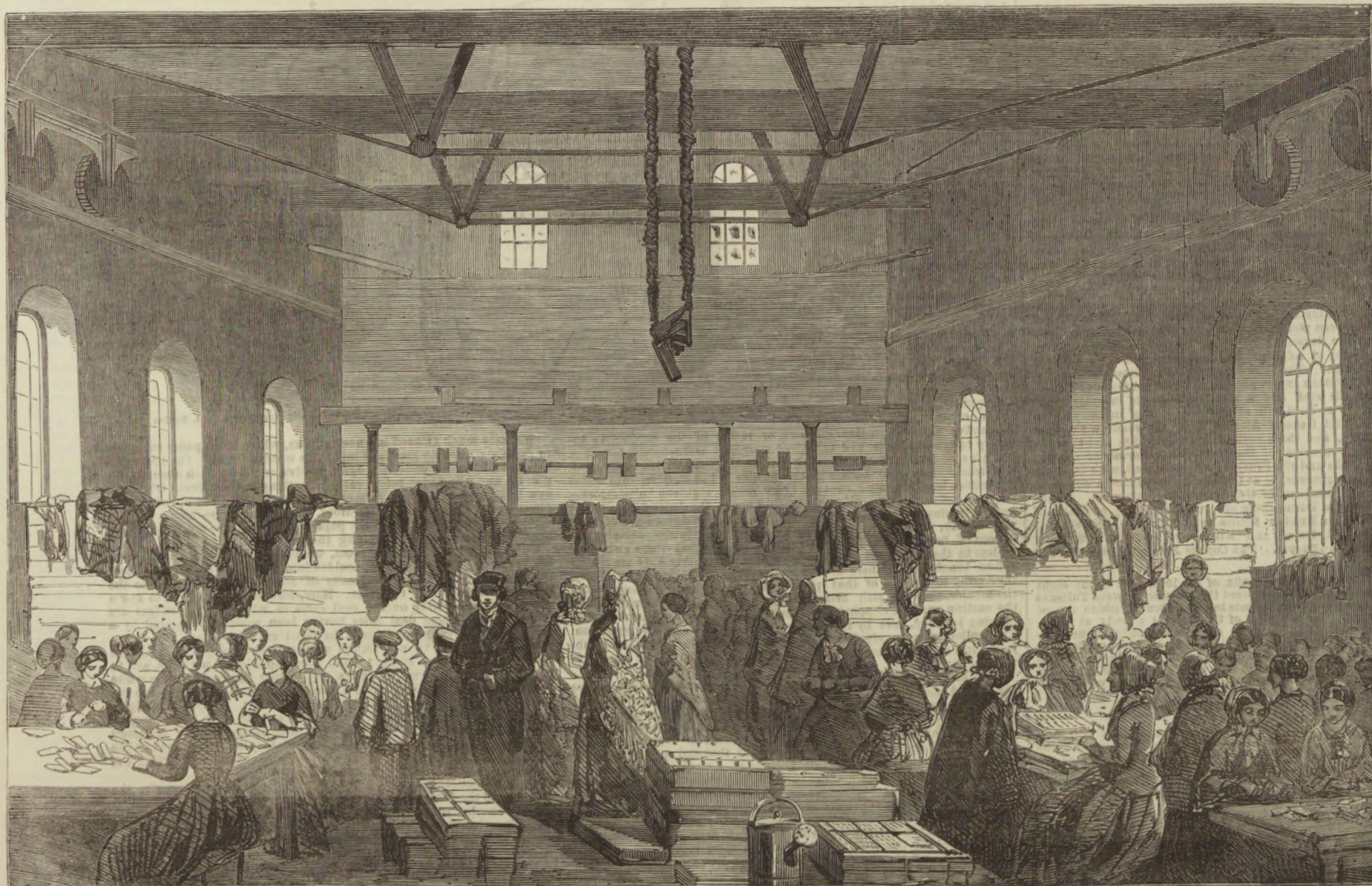
There is a large out-building where the deal cases are made, and where the clatter of the carpenters' hammers quickly drives away an ordinary dilettante visitor. Here are piled hundreds of half-finished cases, and thousands of pieces of wood ready cut, in sizes, from the saw-mills, and desiccated by a patent process, awaiting their conversion into cases. Here, also, are heaps of iron (used to strengthen the cases), and a machine for cutting the lengths and for punching the holes. In another shed, we observed piles of empty powder-barrels: when full, they would have sufficed to blow up Sebastopol. If but one in a thousand of the cartridges, which will be delivered on the completion of this contract, takes effect, they will cost Russia 35,000 of her soldiers.

The war is a calamity which the nation tried to avoid by prudence, and out of which it must come by valour and endurance. But, as the proverb says, "it is an ill-wind that blows nobody good;" and the inhabitants of Northfleet, at least, may felicitate themselves that, in so

poor a village, these enormous works have, in winter, brought abundance or relief to so many indigent families, and raised the siege of the workhouse.

It is said that some of the inhabitants are apprehensive of danger from an explosion; and, after the awful catastrophe at Newcastle, this apprehension is not surprising. But the two cases are not alike. At Newcastle many thousand tons of explosive material were deposited; whereas at the factory of Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells there is never, at any one time, sufficient powder to do mischief beyond the sheds in which it is used, even in the hypothesis of an explosion. But, from the careful distribution of powder in the copper bowls, and the many other precautions observed, we should deem the risk of an explosion extremely remote. Even a pipe, a cigar, a lucifer-match—all are strictly relegated from the premises by strong prohibitory notices.

The Messrs. Schlesinger and Wells are likely, we understand, to enter upon an early contract with the Turkish Government for a supply of carbines, on a patent principle, similar to that of the Prussian needle-gun—an efficient, nay a marvellous weapon.



SCHLESINGER AND CO'S AMMUNITION WORKS AT NORTHFLEET.—BALL-CARTRIDGE-MAKING.



MARE AND CO.'S IRON SHIP-BUILDING WORKS, BOW-CREEK, BLACKWALL.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING AT BLACKWALL.

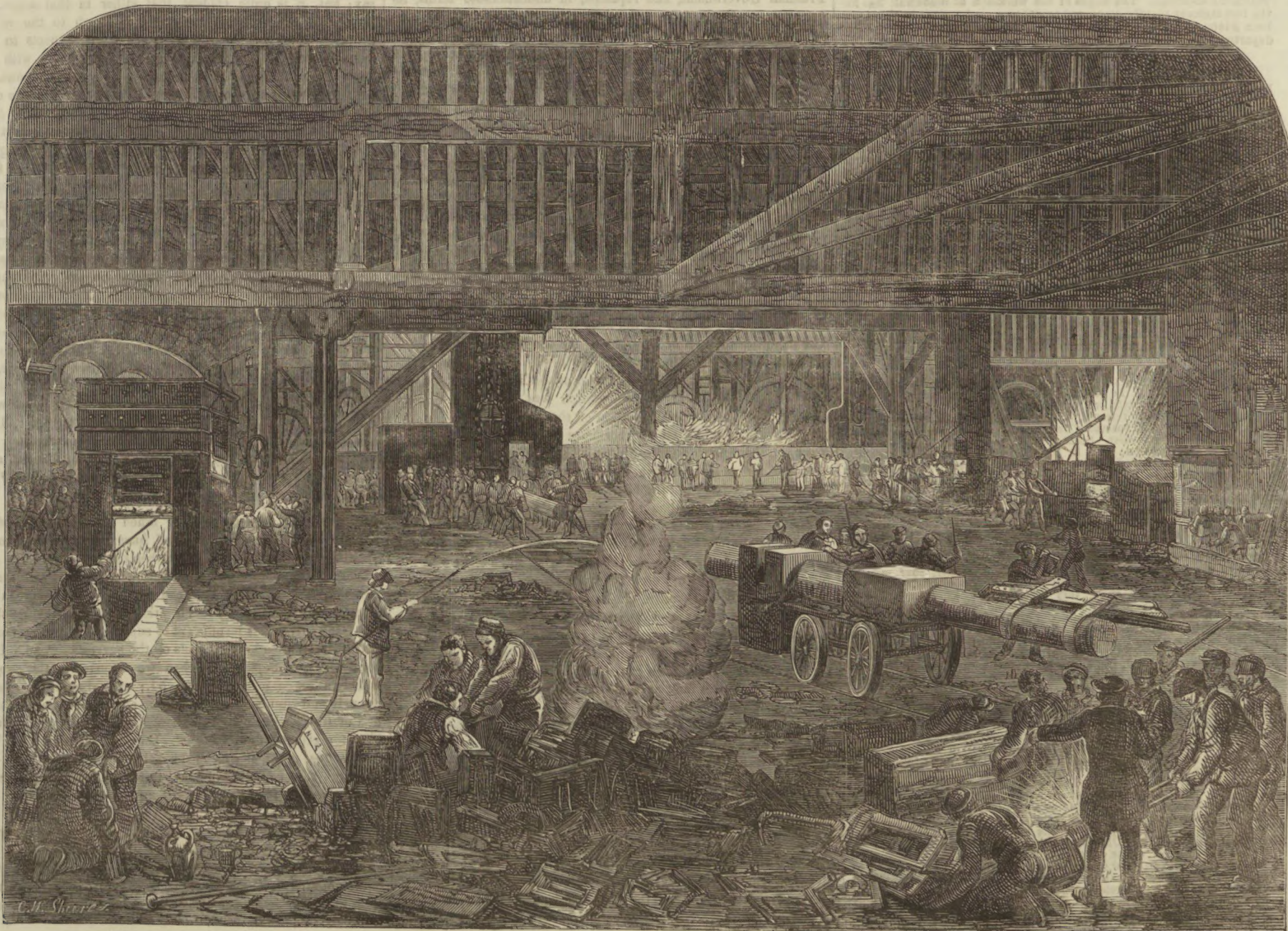
Now that our army and navy are actively engaged some thousands of miles from home, exposed to risk and danger, a visit to such a scene of industry as that shown in our Engravings is both pleasant and interesting. Here, gathered together, by private means and enterprise, is an industrial army of between 3000 and 4000 hands, busily engaged in the construction of vessels, not only to meet the exigencies of the war, but also the demands of our increased trade.

This scene, which resounds from morning till night with the noises, of so many workmen, has sprung into its present surprising magni-

tude in less than seventeen years; and some of the persons still employed in the works can remember its small extent and the comparatively small vessels then built. In 1845 a large portion of the Essex side of Mr. Mare's yard was a marsh, which was covered with water at high tides; this has been rescued from the river, at a great expense, by piling to the gravel, a depth of twenty feet.

From the small beginning to which we alluded, the works grew and spread, from time to time, over the site; powerful machinery, including a number of Nasmyth's steam-hammers, tilt-hammers, &c., were brought into use. It is difficult to give, in a single view, an idea of the present extent of the works. It will be seen, however, that they spread along both sides of Bow Creek; reaching on one side to the line of the

North-Eastern Railway, and on the other side to the Thames. The works may be said to be divided into three sections: viz., one on the Essex side of the Creek, which is now the most extensive; another on the opposite side—shown to the right in the Engraving; and the Little Yard, which is divided from it by Orchard-street. Each yard is provided with separate stores of tools, general materials, locks, screws, and other kinds of hardware. The keeper of one of these stores has been in Mr. Mare's employment since the commencement of the works. "I have to give an account," he said, "of everything that comes in and everything that goes out: if only so much as a screw, I would keep an account of it all the same as if it were gold-dust." There are stores of valuable woods, copper, iron, plumbers' materials, &c., each presided



MARE AND CO.'S IRON SHIP-BUILDING WORKS.

over by a trustworthy man. In almost every direction piles of wood of different kinds, meet the eye.

There are upwards of 400 joiners employed on the premises; each shop has an office attached to it, in which account is kept of every foot taken into the shop, and of the particular ship or part of a ship for which it is required. The ships in progress are not known by the firm by their particular names; but are entered in the books—A 1, A 2, and so on, until they get to A 100; then B 1 commences, and is continued until they reach B 100; in like manner the C's and D's are continued. At the present time Mr. Mare has nearly got out of his D's, which shows that about 400 ships have already been completed; and, considering the activity shown at present, there seems every probability that Mr. Mare may live to get through the Z's.

It is almost bewildering to pass amongst the numerous punching and shearing machines, moved by steam power, cutting and piercing thick iron as readily as if it were writing paper. The huge ships, in different stages of completeness, are thronged with men fastening the rivets, and in other ways engaged.

The saw-mills and planing-house are served with a steam-engine of 60 horse power. There are also a very large number of hand sawyers; also several blacksmiths' shops in each yard, in which the iron fittings of the ships are prepared. There are shops for the brass-finishers, brass-founders, painters' shops, and sail-makers; the riggers are provided with a shop upwards of 200 feet long; the boat-builders and block-makers have large works. Indeed, each division would form of itself a considerable establishment.

A ferry-boat, capable of carrying 200 men, is placed for crossing the Creek. In the Essex Yard several ships, of between 2000 and 3000 tons burden, are nearly completed. These vessels, when finished, are worth from £110,000 to £120,000 each. The *Himalaya*, of 3500 tons, which lately conveyed 2000 troops to the East was built here. One of the ships nearly ready is the *Argent* troop-ship, building for the Government. Four gun-boats have been built here for the Baltic; they were of 500 tons burden each, and some of them built in the almost incredibly short time of eight weeks.

In this yard some of the most powerful machinery is in motion: numerous furnaces are in active operation, heating and melting the masses of iron. The larger piece of iron-work near the foreground of the second Engraving weighs several tons, and has been forged by the steam-hammer. The scene presented here is most striking; and the noise, blaze, and seeming confusion, are bewildering to a stranger. Large wheels whirl round with tremendous swiftness. At the long roller in the middle of the picture the hot iron is flattened into plates, and rolled into bars and ribs of various shapes; and, above all the din, the great forge-hammers descend with a noise like thunder, shaking the ground. Close to this busy scene (which is but partly shown in the Engraving) is an immense collection of old iron, which is put into the furnaces, and, when of sufficient heat, faggotted up with other iron. This is a curious medley of articles, and is composed of worn-out frying-pans, gridirons, horse-shoes, hoops, &c. Near here large colliers can be run up to a pier, and the coals unloaded by steam-power: these are conveyed to different parts of the premises by lines of railway. Inland coals are also brought to the works by the North-Eastern line.

In other parts are large boiler manufactories and moulders' shops. At the time of our visit the casters were preparing the piston of an engine, which would weigh six tons. The cranes for lifting these castings are the largest in the country, and are safe at a strain of 20 tons.

In other parts of the establishment are offices in which the drawings and models are prepared; and in another is a surgery. Here, with ample supply of drugs, &c., is a properly qualified gentleman in attendance night and day. In the neighbourhood there is also a superintending surgeon, who, with proper assistance, is constantly at hand. The cost of this medical advice is defrayed by a penny a week, paid by all the men in the receipt of 30s. per week and upwards, and those with a less income, a penny a fortnight. This fund is managed by Mr. Mare, and as much as £10 has been supplied by this means, to families who have lost their support by accident; and a handsome donation made to the London Hospital, to which some serious cases have been removed. This is an excellent arrangement, which might be imitated with advantage in other large establishments.

Mr. Mare has from time to time built here, the fine fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ships: all of large tonnage. Some small vessels are in progress for the Ganges and other Indian rivers; and amongst other matters of interest we noticed a large iron ferry-boat for Australia, which would be taken to pieces and packed in cases for conveyance.

The examination of these surprising works occupied several hours. Our space prevents us from particularising many departments worthy of notice; and we left deeply impressed with the skill, perseverance, and system, which has collected together in so short a space this mass of human industry.

As we have already stated, between 3000 and 4000 hands are employed by Mr. Mare, at Blackwall, independently of numerous bodies at the Saltash-bridge, across the river Tamar, near Plymouth, and at the Westminster-bridge. The wages of the workmen at Blackwall has for the last eighteen months amounted to £5000 a week; some weeks it has been £1600 more; and this independently of the salaries of the heads of departments.

THE AMERICAN BABY SHOW.—According to the Cincinnati papers, received by last American steamer, the "National Baby Convention," which took place at Springfield, Ohio, a fortnight ago, must have rather surprised the projector, who advertised the show more as a joke than a serious affair. The mothers of "Young America," however, were determined to look upon the announcement as sober earnest; and, on the day appointed a large muster of "infantry in arms" took place at Springfield, where a canvas tent had been erected as the depository of all babies entered for the show. At eleven o'clock a large circle was formed by a rope around the tent, and outside of this the uninterested adults were made to stand, which they did patiently, under the promise that the babies would soon be exhibited. Nine ladies and six gentlemen were then elected, whose duty it was to enter the tent, examine the babies, and award the premiums. The judges were about to proceed to their task when a telegraph was received, announcing that a number of babies were on the train from Dayton, and would be there at twelve o'clock, and requesting a postponement of the examination until said babies arrived. The request was acceded to, to the great discomfit of the "Convention" then in session. A few minutes after twelve the judges entered the tent, which presented a novel, amusing, and interesting sight. The mothers and nurses were seated, and had the "little darlings" all ready for inspection—that is, as near ready as could be. There sat a mother, her eyes directed alternately on the judges, and on a little cherub which lay in her lap. By her sat another, holding up proudly a lovely little girl, whose flaxen curls and sweet blue eyes would soften the heart of the greatest baby-hater in Christendom. Next to her a nurse was endeavouring to quiet a stout, rosy-cheeked "one-year-old," who insisted on pulling the jet-black ringlets of another about its own age. One lady pointed with pride to the chubby legs of her darling boy; while another glowingly referred to the delicate but well-formed features of her sweet babe. One boasted of having the largest of its age; and one of the smallest and smartest. Some of the babies seemed to feel their importance on this occasion; and, in spite of the most earnest entreaties, would be in mischief, and keep up a continued noise. Others appeared unwilling to "believe their eyes," and lay quietly in their mothers' arms, watching the proceedings with apparent interest; while others insisted on hiding their innocent faces in their mothers' bosoms, as if they knew their refuge was there. One hundred and twenty-seven babies were entered for exhibition; and they came from almost everywhere. Several counties, including Hamilton of Ohio, were well represented; and there were babies from Indiana, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Large and fat children seemed to predominate. One from Indiana, only five months old, weighed 27½ lbs.; and another, four months old, weighed 20 lbs. A pair of twins, of Clark county, attracted much attention. They were very pretty, and as near alike as two peas. An elderly lady was present with her seventeenth baby, only two months old. She claimed nothing extraordinary in the child she presented, but thought she was deserving of a premium. The judges were a long time in their investigations. After they retired, the mothers, with their children in their arms, walked into the Floral-hall, where they remained, while the spectators crowded past them to take a look at the babies. This ended the great baby show—the first, but, certainly, not the last, in Ohio. Though the "show" was ended, the excitement was not over. Everybody wanted to know the premium babies, and the judges were not ready to report. Some ladies were sure that "this duck of a child" or that "love of a baby" would carry off the silver ware, while every parent interested was sure of a prize. The judges, not being able to consult without interruption on the ground, retired to the Anthony-house in the city. There they were followed by hundreds, anxious to learn the result. The discussion regarding the comparative merits of the different babies was not over till six o'clock in the evening, when the following prizes were awarded:—First Prize—A splendid service of silver plate, including a large salver, to the daughter of William Romner, of Vienna, Clark county, aged ten months. Second Prize—A service of silver plate, to the son of William M'Dowell, of Fulton, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged thirteen months. Third Prize—A plain service of silver, to the daughter of Mr. A. Canon, of Philadelphia. As this is the first baby show which has taken place in the United States, the arrangements have been rather incomplete, or else we should no doubt, have received a sketch of the prize babies.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Morand died, 1804.
MONDAY, 30.—Fire at the lower of London, 1841.
TUESDAY, 31.—Allhallowes Eve. John Evelyn born, 1620.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints. Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.
THURSDAY, 2.—Michaelmas Term begins.
FRIDAY, 3.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.
SATURDAY, 4.—William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 5	7 45	8 35	9 20	10 5	11 55	11 55

WILL BE READY EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

THE ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK for 1855;
with Splendid Engravings by GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., and other Eminent Artists.
The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.
Orders received by all Booksellers.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

WHEN a Russian makes a statement to the supposed honour and glorification of the Czar, the world is safe in disbelieving him altogether, or in accepting only a possible halfpenny-worth of true bread to an intolerable quantity of lying sack. But when a Russian admits as a fact that he has been beaten and disgraced, the world has reason to believe his story to be true as far as it goes, and to calculate that a still larger amount of truth has been concealed. The *Fremden Blatt*, of Vienna, a paper in the pay of Russia, states that official intelligence has reached it, both from St. Petersburg and from Warsaw, that the bombardment of Sebastopol by the Allies commenced on the 17th inst., and was kept up till nightfall; that the attack was made both by sea and by land—that the Russians lost five hundred men in killed and wounded; that on the 18th the bombardment was recommenced, by land only—that the Russian Admiral, Korniloff, was slain, and that but little damage was done to the seaward fortifications by the fire of the Allies. If there be any truth whatever in these statements, it may be assumed that the Allies have achieved a marked success—or Menschikoff would not have confessed to so considerable an amount of damage. The official intelligence from the British and French Commanders-in-Chief will, ere long, bring more trustworthy intelligence. In the meantime a despatch from Constantinople, of the 18th, which has been received in London and Paris, brings information from Sebastopol to the 15th, which so far confirms the Russian story as to fix the 17th as the day when the batteries, in conjunction with the fleet, were to open their fire on the fortress and city. In the absence of official news, the people of Great Britain and France will continue to rely that all is going on satisfactorily; that the attack will be worthy, both in its progress and in its conclusion, of the brave men who won the glorious fight of the Alma, and effected the brilliant march to Balaklava.

The position of Austria with regard to the Allies has improved since our last. With true German ponderosity, but yet with true German steadiness, that Power is marching onwards in long-foreseen course of inevitable hostility to Russia. The Cabinet of Vienna, with much less delay than is usual with it in its diplomatic intercourse with other Courts, has returned a decided answer to the last evasive and narrow-minded note of the Prussian Government, and repeated, in unmistakable terms, its intention to adhere to the policy laid down in the note of the 30th of September—a policy, in every respect, anti-Russian, and worthy of the great State which Austria ought to be. Orders have also been issued to the garrison of the capital, to hold itself in readiness to march at forty-eight hours' notice to the Russian frontier. This movement is obviously the answer of the Austrian Government to the defiance of Russia, involved in the establishment of military law, in the three Russian provinces that are contiguous to the Austrian frontier; and betokens that the day of neutrality is rapidly passing away, and that of active hostility commencing. Simultaneously with the news that this strong position has been assumed against the Czar, the satisfactory conclusion of a great financial and commercial operation is announced. The Austrian Government has arranged with a great company, composed principally of French capitalists, the terms of a convention by which it gives to that company the concession of all the principal railways in Austria constructed by, and hitherto worked by, the Government, as well as the lines which are to complete them. The negotiations have been going on for the last six months, and were first commenced in connection with the financial measures since adopted by the Austrian Minister of the Finances; but it was only on the 21st that the convention was signed in Vienna. Finding that the financial position of the Empire was every day growing worse, while all the branches of its industry remained stagnant, the Austrian Government determined on opening a subscription for a loan of five hundred millions of florins, to be raised exclusively within the bounds of the Empire. The Ministry resolved at the same time to support this measure by an operation with foreign capitalists for the sale of all the railways constructed or purchased by the State, and for the concession of various mines, iron-works, and forests having connection with the railways. In the month of May overtures were made with this object to Messrs. Perreire, of Paris; who, after examination, replied that if, in the Eastern question, the policy of the Austrian Government was entirely in conformity with that of the Western Powers, successful negotiations were possible. A satisfactory answer having been given, the affair has been concluded. We gather from this fact, as well as from its military movements, and from its diplomatic language to the Prussian Court, that Austria is prepared to take the irrevocable leap. With Sebastopol and the Crimea lost, and with the whole force of Austria, in addition to those of France and Great Britain, ready to commence and recommence hostilities in the spring, the Czar will have, we think, but an uncomfortable winter.

THE gallant struggle between a patriotic people and a Russianised Court, which is now taking place in Denmark, deserves more attention in this country than it has hitherto received. The Danes are a noble race: they possess in their blood both the

Scandinavian and Anglian elements, which are the foundations of the Anglo-Saxon character, as we see it exhibited in Britain, in America, and in Australia. When such a people are engaged in a Constitutional quarrel with their Sovereign; and when their Sovereign is undoubtedly in the wrong, it requires no great sagacity to predicate that they will, sooner or later, carry their point. The questions at issue in Denmark are easy of comprehension. The King—who is imbued with Absolutist principles, and who not unnaturally considers the Czar his model as well as his friend—desires, in the first place, to consolidate the Government of his Danish and his German provinces under one Constitution; and, in the second place, to alter the existing Constitution in an anti-popular sense, by increasing the power and prerogative of the Crown, and, in the same ratio, diminishing that of the Commons. The people—as represented by the Volksting, or Lower House—have no paramount objection to the proposed consolidation; but resist the King's intention to make a majority of the Commons the mere nominees of the Crown. Schleswig-Holstein itself—which is the German portion of the Danish dominions—prefers, however, to retain its own institutions, and to leave the Danes proper to govern themselves in their own way. The Volksting declares emphatically that it cannot, and will not, renounce the legislative power reposed in itself, and the consequent control of the public purse. A collateral object involved is the succession to the Danish Crown, to the reversion of which the Czar and his family have a claim to certain contingencies. The feeling of the popular party in Denmark is no less characterised by determination to support the democratic element of the existing Constitution, which the King wishes to destroy, than by its open and cordial sympathy with Great Britain and France in the war against Russia. At a banquet recently given in Copenhagen to the Deputies of the Volksting, who have made themselves most conspicuous in their opposition to the policy of the Court, one of the toasts proposed, and received with the utmost enthusiasm, was "Success to the Western Powers;—the noble Champions of Freedom and Civilisation against the barbarous enemy of Europe." It will thus be seen that the differences between the Court and the people are many, though simple. The struggle has lasted for twenty months in its present intensity, and now appears to be rapidly approaching its climax. On the 16th inst. an address to the King, respectfully condemnatory of the projects of the Ministry, was carried by a majority of ninety against one. On the following day the Upper House took steps which showed a determination on the part of that Assembly to adhere to the resolution of the Volksting; but it was defeated by a message from the Crown, summoning the Lower House to an immediate audience to present the address which it had agreed upon. The King received the deputation at Fredericksborg, and almost immediately afterwards a proclamation was issued dissolving the Parliament. This is the third time that the King has played this bold and imprudent game within the short period of twenty months. By so decisive a step, the Ministers have in the meantime escaped a threatened impeachment. Enough is known of the temper of the Danish people to render it certain that a Parliament similar to the last will be returned in the new elections. The combat will then commence *de novo*; and if the King do not yield, he must once again resort to the same desperate expedient of a dissolution. How long the Danes will consent to continue the struggle in the arena of Parliament, it is impossible to say; but, it is quite evident, that either in that arena, or in a more violent one, the King must succumb to the will of his people. No Constitutional Sovereign, who expects to reign in peace or safety, can carry on a war of dissolutions with his subjects. He must either yield or be driven from the throne. There is no possible alternative, when the legality is on the side of a resolute people, and the illegality on that of the Crown. In this crisis of Danish history—influencing so much as it is likely to do the great war in which Great Britain and her allies are engaged—it would be well, we think, if the Danish people received from this country some expression of popular sympathy. Our great towns are fond of assembling to pass resolutions in favour of the Hungarians, and of what are called the "oppressed nationalities." Shall they have no word of encouragement to bestow upon their sturdy kinsmen in Denmark? Independently of the Russian war, the Danish question is one that ought to engage the attention, and excite the sympathy of Englishmen. But, connected as it is with the possible admission to our cause of a kingdom which holds the keys of the Baltic, and whose aid might be of the most essential value to Great Britain and France in the conflict which they are waging against the Northern Despot, it has double and treble claims on our good-will. If the King of Denmark could by any possibility succeed, Denmark would be Russian. If the people of Denmark gain their point, Denmark will be the cordial and powerful ally of this country. Surely London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds, and our other great towns will have a word to say on the subject?

ALL those who are sensible how much the well-being of society depends on an abundance of food, have witnessed with much disappointment the great rise which has taken place in the price of wheat. No one estimates the yield per acre of the present harvest at less than a fourth more than the average, while a much greater breadth was sown. The rise in price, however, indicates that even this large increase is insufficient to supply the wants of the people, and that the price here depends on the harvests abroad. In the second week of September, when we adverted to the subject, the weekly average price was 52s. 5d.; ever since it has been continuously and simultaneously rising in every market of the kingdom, and of the neighbouring Continent, till it has increased fully 20s. The top price of flour was then about 50s. the sack; last Monday it was 70s. Some writers expected that we should be able to pay the expense of the war out of the reduction in the price of food; others calculated the pecuniary advantage of the large harvest to the nation still higher; and all now find that they were beguiled by a most agreeable but baseless vision. They confined their view to our own present harvest, excluding all consideration of former harvests and the harvests of other countries. Could we have secured this year as much corn from abroad as in former years to add to the produce of our own

fields we should have been indeed well provided, but circumstances forbid it.

Our own harvest in 1852 was short; and we imported in 1853 no less than 10,173,135 quarters of grain of all kinds, flour included. We received of this in the early part of the year 714,242 quarters, chiefly wheat and flour, from France. Large supplies from abroad kept prices here comparatively low, in spite of our bad harvest. The average price of wheat in 1852 was 40s. 9d.; and in 1853, 53s. 3d. The harvest of 1853 here was below the average; so it was in France, Holland, Germany, and Belgium. Some of these countries, particularly France, instead of having wheat to send us, became importers, and France took from the general stock of the world in 1853-4 nearly 4,000,000 quarters. Having imported largely, we had on hand at the end of 1853 considerable quantities of foreign and home-grown wheat. The price, notwithstanding, rose after the harvest; and in the early part of 1854 the average verged on 80s., and remained about that sum till the third week in June. From the prospects of our own harvest it then began to decline, and continued to decline till the second week of September. Orders to purchase wheat abroad were no longer given—to send wheat hither ceased to be profitable; and, from the beginning of July, only a very small quantity came, the bulk of which had been previously ordered. In the meantime, consumption here and abroad continued unabated, if it did not increase. The price in our market was below the price in France, Belgium, and Germany; and more corn was exported in part of August and September than was imported. The demand abroad called attention to the stocks on hand; and it was found that, while abroad absolutely nothing remained from the harvest of 1853, the stock here was exceedingly small. There the harvest of 1854 was immediately commenced on; and to use the new wheat, supplies of old were carried away from us. Our millers, who had naturally declined to buy more than they required when prices were falling, had only enough on hand to keep their mills going, and as naturally wished to increase their stock as soon as the price began to rise. They could get little or none, they bade against each other for what was in the market, and ran up the price to its present height. For the moment, at least, the supply of wheat, notwithstanding our excellent harvest, falls short of the general demand; there is an actual scarcity in England and on the neighbouring Continent, though we hope it is only temporary, and the price has consequently risen in five weeks, fully 20s.

Some persons call it a speculative rise. It may be a little higher than is strictly necessary, to prevent our wheat going abroad, and to bring wheat hither; but the last arrivals from the United States—one source of supply—inform us that the price is yet barely sufficient to bring wheat or flour from that quarter. A supply from abroad we must have, for the excess of the produce of our own fields, over an average harvest, is not equivalent to the 10,000,000 quarters of all kinds of grain we usually import. Everywhere abroad price is high, and it must rise in England above the level elsewhere to attract the corn we require. If there be speculation, it has not yet carried the price much above the necessary point. Other persons, again, imply that the farmers are holding back their stock; but we know from the *Gazette* returns, published weekly, that in the last four weeks there was sold in our towns, of home-grown wheat, 503,218 quarters, against 397,395 quarters in the corresponding four weeks of last year, there having been more sent to market in the last four weeks than in any previous four weeks. The present great rise is neither speculative nor the result of any design to keep back the supply, but of a scarcity—and whether this be temporary or not is a matter equally doubtful and important. Last year consumption here and on the Continent was unusually large, and so it now continues. To the increased consumption caused by the rapid extension of commerce and manufactures, and an increase both of population and wealth, abroad as well as here—which we all hope will continue—there is now added the increased consumption and waste of war. Our own harvest is truly abundant; the harvest in France, Belgium, and Germany is only partially abundant; in the United States it is not good; whatever it may be in Russia, the war will stop the supply; in no other countries, except Spain, is there an increase to meet the increasing wants of the world. England is now only a part of a producing whole; and, balancing the general increase of consumption against the general character of the harvests—abundant at home, but short in other countries—we fear that the general supply is rather deficient than otherwise, and that the price of wheat will continue relatively high, though not at its present extreme elevation. We regret the circumstance; but, from the great activity of commerce and every branch of non-agricultural business, combined with the waste of war, we can only anticipate a great and an increasing demand for food, which one abundant harvest in one country will not satisfy, and which can only be satisfied by a succession of abundant harvests, and by the extension of agriculture, in many countries.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have entertained a succession of distinguished visitors at the Castle, during the past week. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, took leave on Saturday, and returned to the Cottage at Kew. In the course of the afternoon the Countess de Neully, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, paid a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal children walked on the East Terrace. The Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince came to town, and called upon the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester house. In the afternoon, the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, and the Earl and Countess Granville, arrived on a visit to the Queen.

On Wednesday her Majesty took equestrian exercise in the Riding-house, attended by the Countess of Desart.

Lord de Tabley has succeeded Lord Waterpark, as Lord in Waiting, and Major-General Berkeley Drummond has succeeded Mr. J. E. Ormsby Gore, as Groom in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been suffering from a slight cold during the past few days at Frogmore-house.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Oct. 20	29.330	55.9	40.6	49.2	+ 0.2	87	S.W. & W.	0.58
" 21	29.550	56.3	43.3	49.8	— 0.2	83	N.W. & S.W.	0.01
" 22	29.282	59.1	47.2	53.8	+ 5.1	80	S.W. & N.W.	0.01
" 23	29.334	57.1	37.0	45.0	— 3.4	86	W.	0.08
" 24	29.420	55.0	36.0	44.5	— 3.7	83	S.W.	0.38
" 25	29.037	47.8	39.6	43.6	— 4.3	95	N.E.	0.55
" 26	29.548	54.1	34.7	43.3	— 4.4	83	W.	0.05

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.33 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.60 inches by the evening of the 21st; decreased to 29.28 inches by the morning of the 22nd; increased to 29.33 inches by the morning of the 23rd, and decreased to 29.28 inches by the evening of the same day; increased to 29.42 inches by the morning of the 24th; decreased to 29.31 inches by the afternoon of the 25th; and increased to 29.65 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 29.345 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 46° 9', being 1° 4' below the average of 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 24° 4', being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 22nd, and the lowest on the 26th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.4°.

Rain fell, during the week, to the depth of rather more than one inch and six-tenths.

The weather, on the first three days of the week, was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud; on the 23rd to the 25th the sky was overcast, and rain fell frequently; on the 26th the sky was partially cloudy, and the weather fine till afternoon.

Hail fell heavily on the 23rd, from 2h. 45m. to 3h. p.m. Lewisham, October 27, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1408 children were registered within the metropolitan districts; being 19 above the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years: of these, 705 were boys, being 2 below the average; and 703 were girls, exceeding the average by 21. The number of deaths during the week were 1321; the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, was 1036; therefore, about 300 more deaths occurred than estimated from the experience of former years at the middle of October. The numbers in the two preceding weeks were—1532 and 1394 respectively. The number of deaths from cholera this week were 163. The mortality from the epidemic declines, but not so rapidly as in the same month of 1849. In the three weeks of October in that year the deaths were 288, 110, and 41, respectively; in the last three weeks of the existing epidemic they have been 411, 249, and 163. The fatal cases of diarrhoea and dysentery were 102 and 106 in the first two weeks of this month; this week they declined to 83. The improvement in the public health for the last two weeks is greatest on the north side of the river; and, of the five northern districts, cholera lingers most in Marylebone, though the mortality in it is not so great. To scarlatina 103 deaths are referred, (being 45 above the average); to consumption, 130; to bronchitis, 80 (being 41 above the average); to pneumonia, 94; to old age, 44; and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 18 deaths are attributed.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE OF THE JUDGES AND THE BAR.—On the first day of the ensuing Michaelmas Term (which commences on Thursday next), the 2nd day of November, the Right Hon. Lord Cranworth, the Lord High Chancellor, will entertain the Master of the Rolls, the Lords Justices, the several Vice-Chancellors, the Lord Chief Justice of England, and the Judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, as also the leading Queen's Counsel, and Serjeants-at-Law, to breakfast, at his mansion in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, previous to his Lordship and the Judges proceeding to open their respective Courts at Westminster. His Lordship, at the same time will hold his general levee of members of the bar who have been elevated to the rank of Queen's Counsel or Serjeants-at-Law.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The following days have been appointed for holding the sittings at Nisi Prius, in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Sir John Jervis, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in and after Middlesex Term, 1854. At these sittings the Lord Chief Justice does not preside, but the puisne judge whose rota it is to act as Chamber Judge. In Term.—Middlesex—Thursday, 9th November; Thursday, 16th November. After Term.—Monday, 27th November. London.—Monday, 13th November; Monday, 20th November. After Term.—Saturday, 9th December. The Court will sit each day at ten o'clock, and the causes in the list for each of the sitting days in Term, if not disposed of on those days, will be tried by adjournment on the days following each of such sitting days.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT BEDFORD.—The anniversary of the Bedford Literary and Scientific Institution was celebrated on Friday evening week by a soiree at the Bedford Rooms. The Mayor of the town presided, and among the company were Lord John Russell, Sir Hamilton Seymour, &c. The Mayor, the High Sheriff, and other gentlemen having addressed the members, Lord John Russell proceeded to move the following resolution, which was received with much applause:—"That literary and scientific and mechanics' institutions, have greatly tended to the benefit of the people in this country, by cultivating their minds, refining their tastes, and improving their social habits. His Lordship spoke in eloquent terms of the advantages arising from the establishment of societies which bring men together to study—teach them the lessons of history, enrich their minds with poetry, and encourage them to fathom the depths of science; observing, also, that it was very desirable for the purpose of study—for the purpose even of writing—that men should have all those means, all those advantages which libraries and reading-rooms are calculated to confer. He then suggested, as a fit subject for the consideration of societies such as that he now addressed, the rise and fall of nations, pointing out the different channels into which such a question would lead the inquirer. The resolution was carried.

TRING AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual gathering of this association was held on the 17th inst., when there was a better and more numerous collection of stock to compete for the prizes than on any former occasion. The meeting was attended by most of the leading agriculturists and landed proprietors in the neighbourhood, who afterwards dined together at the Royal Hotel, Tring Station. During the evening, an elegant silver tea-service, was presented to Mr. William Brown, of Tring, the excellent secretary of the society, as a tribute to his merits and exertions on behalf of the society for the improvement of agriculture. The handsome gift was acknowledged by Mr. Brown, in a speech of some length, couched in modest terms in allusion to his humble though successful exertions on behalf of the association. The meeting passed off most agreeably.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Monday last the foundation-stone of a new Town-hall was laid, with great ceremony, at Loughborough, by C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P.

NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle seems to have been particularly unfortunate in regard to conflagrations. In Mr. M. A. Richardson's "Local Historian's Table-Book" (eight volumes, including three Legendary, a great credit to the compiler), 1842, it is recorded that, so long ago as 1248, "the greatest part of the town, together with the bridge, was destroyed by fire;" and narrates that, "after this catastrophe, various Bishops granted indulgences to all those who assisted in the repairing Tyne Bridge, in consequence of which many benefactions were made to it." In 1349, Newcastle was again destroyed by fire, and Edward III. granted a patent for an aqueduct to convey water to the town. But it was reserved for the year 1724, to furnish, curiously enough, the prototype for the calamity which has so recently happened. On the 21st of October in that year, "about eight o'clock at night, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. Joseph Partis, merchant, near St. Nicholas's Church, where, by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder, twelve persons were killed, and about one hundred, more or less, wounded. One person was blown on to the leads of St. Nicholas's Church. All the windows in the neighbourhood were also broken, but the blast extinguished the fire." The latter fact might have been adduced at the coroner's inquest last week.

NEW SEWER VENTILATORS.—Mr. Ross, one of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, has proposed a new plan to the court, for the ventilation of the sewers, which consists of a shaft, running to any height that may be required, and containing inside a set of gas-lights playing upon a cast-iron box, forming a portion of the shaft, by which a thorough draft is established, and the risk of explosion avoided. There is also, inside the shaft, an arrangement for the absorption and disinfection of the gases by means of charcoal. The plan is simple, and likely to accomplish this most necessary object.

The name of the Duke de Grammont appears among the list of passengers lost in the *Arctic*. It appears that the title must have been assumed by some person, as the Duke is at present much indisposed at his seat in the south of France.

BY THE ALMA RIVER.

Willie, fold your little hands;
Let it drop—that "soldier" toy.
Look where father's picture stands,
Father, that here kissed his boy
Not a month since—father kind,
Who this night may—(never mind
Mother's sob, my Willie dear)—
Cry out loud that He may hear
Who is God of Battles—say,
"God keep father safe this day
By the Alma river!"

Ask no more, child. Never heed
Either Russ, or Frank, or Turk;
Right of nations—trampled bloody
Chance-poised victory's bloody
work:

Any flag I the wind may roll,
On thy heights, Sebastopol!
Willie, all to you and me
Is that spot, where'er it be,
Where he stands—no other word—
Stands—God sure the child's prayer
heard!—
Near the Alma river.

Willie, listen to the bells,
Ringing in the town to-day;
That's for victory. No knell swells,
For the many swept away:
Hundreds, thousands! Let us weep,

We, who need not—just to keep
Reason clear in thought and brain
Till the morning comes again;
Till the third dread morning tell
Who they were that fought and—
fell—
By the Alma river.

Come—we'll lay us down, my child;
Poor the bed is—poor and hard;
But thy father, far exiled,
Sleeps upon the open sward,
Dreaming of us two at home;
Or, beneath the starry dome,
Digs out trenches in the dark,
Where he buries—Willie, mark!—
Where he buries those who died
Fighting, fighting at his side,
By the Alma river.

Willie, Willie, go to sleep;
God will help us, O my boy!
He will make the dull hours creep
Faster, and send news of joy;
When I need not shrink to meet
Those great placards in the street,
That for weeks will ghastly stare
In some eyes—Child, say that prayer
Once again—a different one—
Say—"O God! Thy will be done,
By the Alma river."—D. M. M.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Lightning*, steam-vessel, Captain B. J. Sullivan, returned from the Baltic on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., to Woolwich, in charge of Lieut. Cudlip, Captain Sullivan having been ordered by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier to remain on board the *Duke of Wellington* flag-ship until the return of the fleet from that sea. The *Lightning* has been constantly engaged in the most important surveying duties, which have been performed in a manner highly creditable to Captain Sullivan and the able surveying officers employed under him. She brings home Mr. Brierly, who went up with the fleet, and who has been engaged during the summer in making sketches in the Baltic.

THE BATTERIES FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.—The armament now building to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the opening of the spring campaign, includes thirty-five vessels—namely, five floating-batteries, the decks covered with iron plates, eight inches thick, and their exterior with 100 plates, four inches thick, rendering them perfectly ball and bomb proof (these vessels will be armed with six of the long-range guns on the Lancaster principle); ten bomb-vessels, to be armed with from two or three mortars of the most powerful description; and twenty gun-boats, drawing about four feet of water—the latter being specially intended for service in the river Neva.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Arctic Expedition, had an audience with Sir James Graham on Tuesday, at the Admiralty, on the subject of his discovery of the probable fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions. The interview occupied a considerable time; in the course of which Sir James Graham announced the intention of the Government to send out, early in the ensuing spring, an expedition, in order to make further search for the remains spoken of by the Esquimaux; and the command of the expedition was offered to Dr. Rae.

THE detachments of the Guards under orders for the Crimea left town on Thursday morning, a little before nine o'clock, by the South-Western Railway, for Portsmouth, for embarkation in the *Queen of the South*. The troops, both officers and men, appeared in the highest possible spirits; and as they passed along the Strand were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds which had collected to witness their departure.

An official application has been made to the Admiralty for permission that the Russian and Finnish officers who left Sheerness on parole for Lewes may be permitted leave on parole to visit London; and, further, that the cadets may also be permitted to enjoy the same privilege. A satisfactory answer has been received, granting the boon asked for by them.

GREAT GUNS.—The large iron works at Low Moor are fully employed. Last week an order was received for 100 of Lancaster's oval guns, which will throw a ball weighing 94lbs. Besides this, the company have another large order for cannon, which they are executing at the rate of eighteen guns per week.

SCOTCH SOLDIERS AT THE WARS.—Thirty men from Forfar, and attached to the Artillery, Scots Fusilier Guards, 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Highlanders, met at Varna on the evening before embarking for the Crimea, and agreed that those surviving the attack on Sebastopol should transmit to their relations at home an account of their fate.

THE WOUNDED AT SCUTARI.—On the 30th of September there were in this hospital 1114 wounded British soldiers, 914 suffering from disease, and 150 wounded Russians. There were 41 British officers wounded, and 30 suffering from disease, with 12 Russian officers; making a total of 2261 patients. Our exact loss at the Alma was 2106 killed, wounded, and missing.

By the death of Lieutenant-General Ewart, which took place on the 23rd instant, the colonelcy of the 67th Regiment has become vacant. There are now three regiments without a colonel—viz., the 8th, 50th, and 67th.

Two more regiments have arrived from Canada, and will be immediately made up to the war complement of 1200 rank and file. The transports *William* and *Flora* arrived at Spithead on Monday evening from Quebec, with the 66th Regiment, in charge of Sir William Gordon, Bart., and Lieutenant-Colonel Grubbe. The officers and men are all in robust health, and no accident of any kind has occurred to either during the voyage. They proceeded to Basingstoke in the evening, and started next day for Preston, where they will be joined by the depot from Liverpool. They left upwards of 150 volunteers behind on their embarkation, they having been transferred to the Canadian Rifles and other regiments in that country.

WE have now on home service (besides the dépôts of regiments on foreign service) eleven regiments of infantry—the 18th Royal Irish, 51st Light Infantry, 54th, 66th, 71st, 72nd, 80th, 82nd, 90th Light Infantry, 91st, and 94th. This force will be increased in the course of the spring by the arrival from India of the 22nd, 25th, 96th, and 98th Regiments.

THE additional medical staff for the army in Turkey left the Metropolis this week, to proceed to Constantinople, via Marseilles, where they were to embark on board the *Vectis*. The total number of medical men who go out in this ship is thirty. Among them are Dr. Spence and Dr. Cumming, Inspectors-General of Hospitals, and ten staff-surgeons.

THE *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes a letter from the Emperor of the French to Madame St. Arnaud, awarding her a pension of 20,000fr. as a national recompense.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The Folkestone steamer arrived at Boulogne on Monday, with thirty-seven of the nurses attached to Miss Nightingale's staff. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Brainbridge, a clergyman, and a courier, who are to see them safe to Constantinople. The authorities had received their orders to afford every facility, and the English Consul, Mr. Hamilton, was in attendance to receive and conduct them to the Hôtel des Bains, where a good dinner was in readiness for them.

HEAVING THE ARTILLERY AT BALACLAVA.

THE heaving of the siege train at Balacava, of which we give an Engraving upon the next page, has been a much more tedious operation than most people can form any conception of. It is no doubt true that the sailors have given valuable aid: their exertions in dragging the guns up the steep road to the town are described in the most enthusiastic terms by all who have witnessed them. But we must remember that the work is not half done when the guns and ammunition have been landed. After that there are still several miles of a rough hilly road to travel, and that, too, with very imperfect means of transit. It may easily be conceived, therefore, that the conveyance of 150 or 200 large guns, with the supplies of powder, shell-cases, and enormous round-shot required for a week's operations, must have taken a long time. If we add to all these the gabions, fascines, and sand-bags, for the trenching parties, and the stores for daily consumption, some notion may be formed of the enormous amount of pre-

S K E T C H E S A T B A L A C L A V A .



HEAVING GUNS, AT BALACLAVA.

liminary work before a gun can be fired. Fortunately for the English army, the place is admirably adapted for the landing of stores and ammunition. Protected from wind and weather by the surrounding heights, and having deep water quite close to the shore, there are none of the difficulties to contend with which are usually to be encountered in such enterprises.

The town of Balaklava is indebted for its existence to a very small and crooked-shaped bay running into the land. It corresponds with the larger bays of Sebastopol, on the northern side of the Heracleatic Chersonesus, and is the only good harbour on the almost unbroken extent of the southern coast, being deep, without cliffs, and without any sand bank at its mouth. The heights and rocks on either side are from four to five times higher than the rugged rocks of the creeks of Sebastopol, and in the harbour behind these heights the ships lie in the most perfect security. Balaklava enjoys the same advantages of geographical position as Sebastopol, but is inferior because of the smallness of its harbour, where there is room for only a few ships.

LORD RAGLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

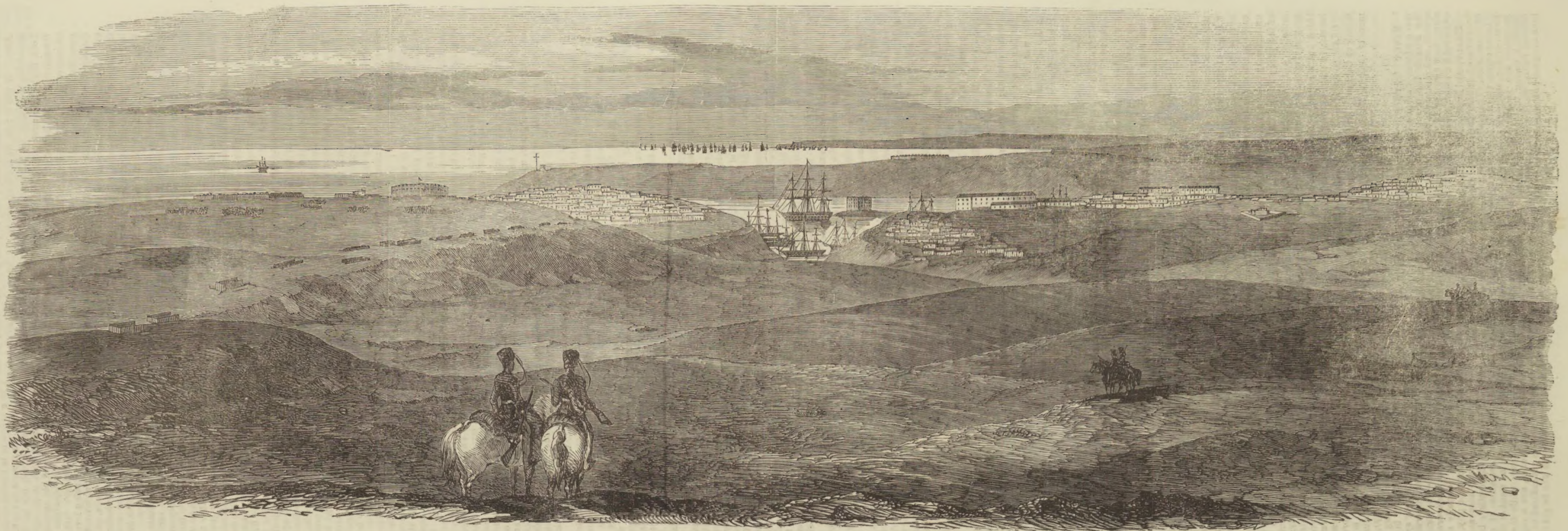
On the 4th inst., Lord Raglan moved forward to a cottage (of which we give a View) situated nearly half-way between Sebastopol and Balaklava. The General's staff has accompanied him to the spot selected, and the Artist, as will be observed, has introduced several of the officers in the foreground, in campaign under-dress, on foot and horseback. A horse, kept constantly in readiness, is also seen near the front of the cottage; and a number of calches and other vehicles in the yard show the bustle which prevails at head-quarters—despatches and orders arriving or departing from morning till night.

The whole road from the English camp to Balaklava is a busy scene. Near the town the bustle increases. The narrow road is thronged by French and English soldiers; some going in for commissariat supplies, others coming out laden, and stooping under their burdens. Greatunks of salt pork, spitted, as it were, on long poles, and carried between

men's shoulders; great bags of biscuit, arabas laden with casks of rum, boxes of tea, packages of coffee, sugar, are all in motion towards the camps. Now passes a heavy gun in the same direction, and it is a close squeeze to avoid being crushed to death. Parties are moving to water horses, others seeking wood; and the small plain below the harbour, the sides of the hill—in short, every available spot is alive with soldiers in active employment. All manner of notabilities jostle up against you. The Duke of Cambridge, looking as hale and good-humoured as ever, is asking on all sides for the quarters of the French Marshal. Presently comes along General Canrobert, looking rather haggard and careworn, by no means so brisk and sprightly as when he inspected the Light Division at Aledyn. He is now attended only by a single aide-de-camp, and appears wrapped up in a cloak lined with fur, afraid of exposure to the evening air. Generals on the staff, generals of division, brigadiers, medical officers, and commissaries, soldiers and sailors of every grade—French, English, and Turk—all join in the motley group.



LORD RAGLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS, AT BALACLAVA.



COSSACKS. FORT. ENGLISH STEAMER. COSSACKS. FORT SEVERNIA. SIGNAL. SEBASTOPOL. ENGLISH FLEET AND TRANSPORTS. FORT NICHOLAS. FORT. ENGLISH OUTPOSTS. LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP. FORT. ENGLISH OUTPOSTS. LUNETTE, LATELY MADE. HOUSES. FORT. ENGLISH OUTPOSTS.

BRITISH OUTPOSTS, NEAR SEBASTOPOL.

THE OUTPOSTS NEAR SEBASTOPOL.

THE letters from Balaklava, received by the *Pharamond* steamer, inform us that our Sappers, while tracing the lines, had advanced within a quarter of a mile of the Russian outposts; but that the latter had made no attempt to interrupt them. This state of things was not likely to last, however. One of the first steps to be taken, when all things were ready, would be the driving in of the Russian outposts, which was expected to take place on the 14th.

In the above Engraving, our Artist gives a distant view of the besieged town, with the English fleet in the background, guarding the approach to the harbour. The English outposts on the heights to the north of Balaklava can see all that is going on in the immediate vicinity of the town. On the left hand may be seen a number of Russian soldiers, and behind them several parties of Cossacks. On the edge of the land, apparently, several of the forts are visible; and midway between the two English outposts, on the left, is the lunette which the Russians have constructed recently, and which has, no doubt, been actively at work upon the Allied army before now.

The illustration is from a Sketch by Lieut. Bredin, R.A.

The commanding height of the ground on which the Allies are encamped gives them a great advantage over the Russians in Sebastopol, who are completely overlooked by the besiegers. The following description of what may be seen from the heights above Sebastopol, will show how much the town is exposed:—

The Light Division moves forward, crosses the plain winding along the foot of the mountains, and soon begins to ascend in a direction towards Sebastopol. The country becomes more bare; the breeze freshens; the farms are more distant, in little hollows, where a slight protection from the wind can be obtained; and in a short time the blue horizon of the sea is stretched before us. To the right, at some distance, can be seen part of the town of Sebastopol. It appears to be built at the bottom of a deep cavity. Some spacious official buildings, and the roofs—some green, some brown—of smaller houses can also be seen. The hulls of two line-of-battle ships in the harbour, are visible, and the masts of several others. Another hill is crossed, and a better view of the town and sea is obtained. The *Arrow*, with



RUSSIAN PRISONERS, ON THE FIELD OF ALMA.

a Lancaster gun, is throwing shell at one of the forts to the left of the harbour, and the fort is returning the fire; but it is evident that the little steamer has the best of it. Behind a round tower—some of the guns of which are pointed toward the land side—and connected with it, is a building not unlike a church or magazine. It has a double inclined roof. On this, for a minute or two, is seen the white smoke of a bursting shell: the smoke clears away, and the roof is gone. With our glasses a number of persons can be seen running out of the house below. Others shells burst high in the air; some strike the earth, but fall short of the wall. The Light Division forms into line to the left of the Second (General Evans's) Division. While in the act of forming, three Russian horsemen mount on the ridge nearest to the sea and deliberately survey our position.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF THE ALMA.

THIS scene was also sketched by Lieutenant Bredin, R.A. on the 23rd ult. It represents a party of Russian prisoners led by an English escort to the beach on the field of the Alma. The foremost figure between the mounted soldiers is a Russian officer, but dressed as a private. He informed our Correspondent, in French, that the Emperor had given orders that all officers are to wear the same description of coats as the men, in order that they may not be singled out to be 'picked off.' He added that he had never been in Sebastopol, but that the army engaged had come from Odessa; but, it subsequently proved that the army was from Sebastopol. The motive of the falsehood was obvious: the interpreter explained that all prisoners had told him the same; but the Russian army had, doubtless, been ordered to say this, in case they were taken prisoners. He inquired anxiously, says our Correspondent, if we were going to Sebastopol. I told him we hoped to take possession of it before long. He smiled, shook his head, and said, "It is very strong, and there are plenty of artillery; you cannot take it." I said, "We shall see." He replied "We will see;" and so the conversation ended. He was in very good spirits.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Poet Laureate (Mr. Tennyson) has, it is said, put on his singing-ropes and wreath of laurel, and is busy in verse with the *Battle of the Alma*. If this is true, we are recurring to old times. We shall have something to remind us of former administrations. It was a Whig Lord High Treasurer (one after Mr. Gladstone's own heart) who lamented that the *Battle of Blenheim* was unsung; and who, on the recommendation of Lord Halifax (that true Meeenas of English poets), gave Marlborough's great victory as a subject to Addison. To Lord Godolphin we are indebted—not only for the Godolphin, Arabian, and other Newmarket attractions, but for a lasting honour to our literature—the poem of “*The Campaign*,” and to that poem Addison owed a lucrative appointment. Through the reigns of Mr. Macaulay's hero, King William, and that King's successor, no prosperous event passed undignified by poetry. There was, then, ample encouragement for genius. This, however, did not last long. In the Walpole administration, worthless men were unprofitably enriched with the public money, and no care was taken to employ men of genius in literature, whose appearance might do honour to their country. In the great Chatham administration, when France was disgraced and overpowered, in every quarter of the globe—when Spain, coming to her assistance, only shared her calamities—and the name of an Englishman was revered through Europe, no poet was heard amidst the general acclamation; the fame of our counsellors and heroes was intrusted to the *Gazetteer*. In our own time, *Talavera* was sung by Mr. John Wilson Croker, and *Waterloo* by Sir Walter Scott. We shall see what the honours of the bays and the attractions of the butt will do for Mr. Tennyson, in the matter of the glorious *Battle of “the Alma.”*

It is sometimes said that the genius of poetry is extinct in England; that this is a practical and not a poetical age—an age of Stephensons, Brunels, and Wheatstones, and not an age of Shakespeares and Miltons. But it is surely untrue that poetry is extinct among us. Men and studies decay, but nature never dies. There are many among us—poets sown by nature; men possessing the faculty divine, and the accomplishment of verse as well. But there is not so much encouragement for poetry as there used to be amongst us. Critics lament that publishers evince little sympathy with poetry, but they forget that the publisher is only a caterer for the public, and that the bookseller of to-day is the same as the bookseller of Ben Jonson's days:—

Thou that mak'st gain thy end, and wisely well
Call'st a book good, or bad, as it doth sell.

The best book last season in the Row was “*Uncle Tom's Cabin*.” The best print of the previous season, in the eyes of Messrs. Graves, Gambart, Grundy, and Agnew, was Mr. Barraud's “*Prayer*.”

There is some talk of transmitting a memorial to Government requesting Government aid in favour of drooping poetry. The New Houses of Parliament have been made conducive to the advancement of the Fine Arts, why should not our triumphs in the *Alma* be made conducive to the progress of true poetry? It has been suggested that Government should offer a prize of £500 for the best poem on the *Battle*, and that no poem should be allowed to exceed 500 lines. “A pound a line would, it is said, offer a temptation beyond anything Dryden received from Old Jacob Tenson, and is just eight times the sum that Byron twits Sir Walter Scott with receiving for “*Marmion*” and “*The Lay*.”—

Though Murray with his Miller may combine
To yield thy muse just half-a-crown per line.

But who are to be the judges, and what post-office bag would be big enough to contain the competing poems? That much good poetry would result from an offer of the kind, we have no doubt whatever—no more than we have that the offer would produce an ample supply of what would prove at a glance, not poetry, but only prose run mad. Addison wrote his poem of “*The Campaign*” in a garret in the Haymarket; and to that poem he owed his future Secretaryship of State. From the former purlieu of Grub-street and the Mint a poem might come that would render full honour to the occasion, and would, consequently, take a high position in the great and important body of British poetry.

Of the strange lottery arising from country sales of books (to which we have alluded on other occasions) a curious instance has just fallen under our notice. A few weeks ago, at the sale, at Shrewsbury, of the curious library of the late Sir R. Jenkins, the following lot occurred:—“*Tracts, Plays, Poems, &c.*—112 volumes.” Here is a speculative lot, sufficient in itself to bring a bibliophile from London to Shrewsbury. In this lot might lie a second and complete copy of the first edition of “*Hamlet*,” that would render the Duke of Devonshire's precious volume no longer unique. Concealed in this lot might lurk an unknown edition of Shakespeare, from which new readings might be obtained clearing up passages that still defy Mr. Dyce. In this lot might lie one of the lost plays of Massinger or Marlowe. A well-known antiquary actually hastened to Shrewsbury to learn something about the one hundred and twelve volumes; but was unable to obtain any certain particulars about the fate of the remarkable lot. His visit, however, was not in vain: he was able to gain particulars of another little acquisition—a lot of “*Old Plays*,” bought by a country bookseller for fourteen pounds—from which he was proud to extract a nearly unique quarto play of Shakespeare's for the sum of £16—or £2 more than the country small-dealer had given for the whole lot. Now, what would such a library, with such rare treasures, have sold for in the best auction-room in London? Why, for at least three times the sum it realised in Shrewsbury. Representatives of Sir R. Jenkins have not only lost money, but have been the means (doubtless, the innocent means) of throwing once more into obscurity editions meant for the libraries of the liberal and the curious. Let us add that, at the same sale, a copy of the English “*De Bry*” was bought for the Miller Library, by Mr. Christie, for £35.

Of the little attention that has hitherto been paid to English biography a curious instance has just come to light. Dr. Johnson, in opening his “*Lives of the Poets*,” laments the penury of English biography; but admits that at least we know something about Cowley. He then proceeds to relate the known events of Cowley's life, and to indulge in an unnecessary sneer at what he presumes to have been the religious leaning of the poet's father. Now, it has just come to light that the great moralist and biographer is wholly wrong (in common with all biographers) about the parentage of the poet, and that the father was anything but a sectary; that he was not a grocer, but a stationer—that he was, in short, as sturdy a Church of England man as Johnson himself.

Of Art, in England, it is not easy to tell anything that is new in the month of October. Our artists are in the chrysalis state—we shall hear more of them in March or April.

SAVOY CHURCH, BLOOMSBURY.—CONVERSION.—On Sunday last a Roman Catholic lady, after having taken the holy sacrament at the French Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bloomsbury-street, renounced, and signed the usual act of renunciation in the presence of two clergymen and one of the ancients of the said church, when she was admitted a member of the Church of England.

BRADFORD MAYORALTY INSIGNIA.—A superb gold chain and badge have just been presented to the Corporation of Bradford, at the cost of about £250. The badge bears the Corporation arms, with the motto, “*Labor omnia vincit*.” It is surmounted with the royal crown, and the Royal cyphers reversed, and bears this inscription:—“*Presented by the Burgesses and Inhabitants of Bradford to the Corporation of this Borough during the third successive and exemplary Mayoralty of Samuel Smith, Esq., October 24th, 1854.*” The chain and badge have been designed and manufactured by Mr. Manoh Chades, of Bradford.

THE THEATRES.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Heraud's tragedy of “*Videna*”—a work long talked of in literary circles—was produced at this theatre on Monday evening. Its success was entire. Some scenes elicited enthusiasm.

The story, which lies in the “*fabulous period*” of early Britain, is almost Greek, both in its simplicity and in its spirit. *Gorbudoc*, the King, has removed his second son *Porreo* from his court on account of certain defects of disposition and manner. *Ferrez*, the elder son, lamenting his brother's fate, sues for his return—a prayer which is seconded by the yearning love of *Videna*, mother of the twin. *Porreo*, on a sudden, returns uninvited. In his absence study and love have freed him from his outside flaws, and given him the bearing and accomplishments of a Prince. *Gorbudoc*, overjoyed at this change, in a moment of revulsion from his former severity, decrees that *Porreo* shall divide the sovereignty of Britain with his brother *Ferrez*; to whom, as elder, the sole rule should have fallen. To this the generous *Ferrez* consents, and *Gorbudoc* prepares to abdicate in favour of his sons. Unhappily, however, beneath his gallant surface *Porreo* bears a heart wild, suspicious, and revengeful. He repays his brother's love by the most frantic jealousy, deeming that the latter has supplanted him in the affection of *Marcella*, a lady to whom he (*Porreo*) had been betrothed in his exile. It is next suggested, rather than shown, that *Porreo* attempts to take off his supposed rival by poison. Suspicion of this, together with his violent and irreverent attitude, awakens in the breast of *Videna*, a dark forboding of the end. She implores her husband to reverse his decree, and to let the entire away vest, according to heirship and custom, in the worthier *Ferrez*. But the King will not recall his word. The empire is divided, and *Porreo*'s first act is to make war upon his brother and benefactor, whom he personally slays in battle. *Gorbudoc*, seeking his lost son on the field, drinks of the wells which *Porreo* had remorselessly ordered to be poisoned for the destruction of his brother's army, and dies in consequence. The deaths, therefore, of both father and brother lie at the door of *Porreo*, who seems incapable of remorse. Nevertheless, he is ultimately successful, and the populace demand that he shall be sole King. At this point, the stern woe of *Videna*, bereft by *Porreo*, both of husband and son, protests against the injustice of Fate, and revolts from the parlied and fratricide becoming the guardian of a people. In the struggle between this impulse and lingering affection for her guilty son, reason fails; but one stern idea haunts her like a commission. It is the death of *Porreo*; and he falls by her hand.

The subject, it will be seen, is sufficiently startling. The sacrifice of a son by a mother—even though justice and a nation's weal exact the deed, and misery have crazed the doer—had in it something of peril, especially in days when the amiable rules supreme, and our drama teems with model examples of devoted lovers and relenting parents. Nor has Mr. Heraud's bold treatment of his theme anything in common with the prevailing tendency to soften down a terror until it becomes harmless. The present work, as contrasted with many that are now popular, gives the precise distance between the tragic and the domestic schools. The dangers of the subject have been overcome, not evaded. We sympathise with *Videna* in her fearful act, not because the act itself has been ingeniously divested of its horror, but because we have had access to the mother's heart—to its truth, its love, its mighty desolation, and, above all, to that sense of right, abstract and divine, which alike befits her character and queenly state; and which, working like an instinct through the shattered mind, impels it to the catastrophe.

The diction, in the great crisis of the play, glows with fire and imagination. What might have seemed passionate hyperbole from the mouths of lesser beings, well became the colossal persons of this story. The language has the merit of being in keeping with the argument, and avoids those colloquialisms which are often supposed to be true to *Nature*, or the essential feelings of the soul, when they are, indeed, only true to *fact*, or the accidents of habit and manner. Mr. Heraud's general style, like the conduct of his plot, is stately, to a fault. There were times on Monday, when both verse and action moved with the measured pomp of a procession, when we could have wished rather for the abrupt shock of conflict. The train of thoughts and illustrations, though profound and felicitous in themselves, somewhat arrested the march of events. We learn with pleasure, therefore, that a judicious and effectual compression has since been resorted to. If we state a desire that the motives of the play were in some cases put with greater plainness and breadth, we have nothing left to qualify our admiration. We have presented to us in “*Videna*” the mightiest passions in conflict, connecting themselves with the decrees of Heaven as their source, and with the fate of a realm as their issue; involving scenes of riveting interest in their course, and teaching the humbling moral that the noblest impulses may result in actions that wear the hue of crimes. We have a work which, in happier days for the drama, might have become a classic, and which should go far to rekindle a true appreciation of tragic genius in our own times.

Mr. Heraud has been fortunate in his chief illustrators. The character of *Gorbudoc*, whose high moral nature is racked to anguish by the dissensions of his offspring, was rendered by Mr. Wallack with equal pathos and majesty. Mrs. Wallack entered into the very spirit of *Videna*'s part; giving its every phase—from her first burst of maternal welcome to growing doubt, and thence to revulsion and anguish. In the closing scene Mrs. Wallack was vigorous, impassioned, and effective; but we may doubt whether a more subdued and wrapt demeanour, lit up at times with the fitful gleam of her intention, might not have more completely denoted the woman whom misery has at once consecrated and maddened. However this may be, it is not the less certain that Mr. and Mrs. Wallack, by their assumptions in this play have added as much honour to the vocation of the actor as the author has done to that of the poet. Miss Cleveland's *Marcella* was a pathetic, chaste, and satisfactory performance. In other respects, the play was fairly acted. The scenes, groupings, and appointments were in many cases most picturesque.

ASILEY'S.—We must now expect the events of the war to be dramatized, and particularly at this theatre, once famous for its battle-pieces. “*The Battle of the Alma*” gives its name to a spectacle which was produced on Monday, and excited in the audience the utmost enthusiastic feeling. To give the greater effect to the war-scenes, the circle is united to the stage by means of a platform; and the troops enter from the former in their progress to the latter. The embarkation of the troops at Southampton pier was in this manner managed very cleverly—the vessel awaiting them in the distance; as are also the heights of the *Alma* with the Russian soldiers, who are thus attacked by the Allied forces proceeding from the circle; the latter being in turn attacked by a descent of the Cossacks into the ring, while a similar conflict takes place on the stage. Mr. Stoequeler is the author of the dialogue, which was good of its kind; but the military action is of more importance than the words; and, as we have said, the feeling of the audience was wonderfully awakened, and displayed itself by a call for Mr. Cooke and for Mr. West, the stage-manager, at the end of each act. The proceeds of the night's performance were devoted to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers.

ADELPHI.—“*The Summer Storm*”—a rustic drama, by the author of “*The Harvest Home*” and “*The Hop-pickers*”—was produced on Thursday week, with new scenery and costumes, and all the other paraphernalia usual to ensure success, but without the result that was undoubtedly expected. Mr. Tom Parry has not here been attended with his wonted good fortune, either in the choice or treatment of his subject. His pastoral characters, however, still remain true and living portraits; and *Dicky Dawn* (Mr. Keeley), with whom the play opens, is a veritable moralising bird-catcher, who, if he could have given a tone to the play, might have carried it triumphantly through. There is, too, a bustling farmer's daughter tripped by Mrs. Keeley, which has nature and incessant activity, and could not fail to interest. But *Clara Westbourne* (Mrs. Leigh Murray) and *Mabel Vascourt* (Miss Wyndham) are a pair of the most uninteresting heroines that we ever encountered. The father of the former, *Ronald Westbourne* (Mr. Leigh Murray), a forger of one-pound notes, on the eve of giving up his craft, and being off with his winnings to America, there to turn over a new leaf and become an honest man, could scarcely be expected much to interest our sympathies. To these we have to add, a faithless lover, *Walter Atherstone* (Mr. Parsell), and a professional gambler (Mr. C. Selby)—the former of whom falls into a trap laid for the latter by *Ronald Westbourne*; and, being precipitated through a practicable floor, is fearfully smashed, though not killed. His misfortune, however, moves no pity, though it makes an effective ending to one of the acts. Such mechanical contrivances abound, and do the bidding of the melodramatist; but we doubt whether the day has not passed for the appreciation of such aids to, or substitutes for, good acting. There was no want of this in the performance; and it might well have stood alone; while the proffered help of the machinist proved to be an incumbrance, not a support. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the piece is yet suffered to retain the stage—probably until something more felicitous can be got ready.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece called “*The Trustee*” has been translated from the French, for the purpose of exhibiting Mr. Wigan as a somnambulist, who buries in his garden, during sleep, a deposit left in his hands; and, not recollecting the circumstance when awake, is driven to the necessity of incurring another fit of somnolency, in order to disinter the treasure. The part is well and subtly interpreted by the manager.

MUSIC.

ALL the eminent performers now in England are engaged in the provinces. The Operatic Company at Manchester, of which the principal members are Mmes. Caradori, Mdle. Büry, Mdme. Rudersdorf, Herr Reichart, Herr Formès, and Herr Zeiger, are performing with much success. They have given the “*Favorita*” and the “*Freischütz*,” and “*Il Sraglio*” is announced—an opera in which Mdme. Rudersdorf had a brilliant reception in London.

Mrs. Wood, once celebrated as Miss Paton, and her husband, are now settled in Manchester as teachers of singing. They have lived for many years in retirement in Yorkshire.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL is giving his performances at the Manchester Corn-exchange, and is drawing large and highly-gratified audiences.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE curtain has at last descended on a good, but not a brilliant, Newmarket season; and a hybrid meeting at Worcester on Tuesday and Wednesday, and a day's sport at Epsom and Barr on Thursday, form the scanty bill of racing fare for next week. Steeplechasing does not seem likely to supply its place this winter, and, in fact, strikes root so vigorously in France, that its admirers will very soon be obliged to “change the venue” to that country. The coursers are remarkably active. Workington Meeting is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday; Southminster for Wednesday, &c.; Middle (Salop), for Wednesday; Arcrossan, for Wednesday, &c.; Baldock, for Wednesday and Thursday; Malton (Open), for the same days and Friday; Ridgway, for Thursday and Friday; and Nithedale and Galloway (Open St. Leger), for Thursday, &c. The spirit of horse matching, which seems to have sadly degenerated, of late years, is still active in the coursing world, as Mr. Borron has challenged Sir James Boswell to run nine of his Biggar puppies against nine of his own, for £20 a course, and £100 the main; and another £200 a side match is said to be on the tapis for the Newmarket Champion. We know of no rowing fixture for next week; and cricket has now quite given place to football. The “*averages*” are, however, still an object of interest; and it seems that the United All England eleven won twelve out of fifteen matches, lost two to Rugby and the Phoenix-park Club, and drew one with Oxford; while “*Clark's Eleven*” played twenty-three, and won sixteen.

As regards amount and quality of sport, the past racing season has also a good average to show. But the two-year-olds have been so moderate, that the Derby was never a more open question. Nearly every promising one among them has been well beaten in its turn. Dirk Hatteralk is no flyer; Bonnie Morn fell before Rifeaman; and both that colt and Saraband were a considerable way astern in the Criterion on Monday, when giving only 5lb. each to Para. This latter animal is not a very large, but an improving mare, while Cruiser (who ran her home) is a mere pony. Graculus Esuriens has, we hear, been out of training for some time past; and Strood, who is gone into the Marquis of Anglesea's hands, for 1200 guineas, is very unfavourably spoken of. De Clare is still unbeaten, and so is Lord of the Isles; and Wild Dayrell, who received 3lb. from Para, when he was by no means fully prepared, and beat her in a canter, has really the best right to be at the head of the Derby betting. Para was “*off*” in the beginning of the year; and, till lately, the stable thought that Habana was the better of the two. Their orders to Rogers was to make the pace severe throughout, which he did in great style; Rifeaman, of whom Nat had formed an immense opinion, not being able to go with her any part of the race.

Dervish showed as much curiushness as ever in his match, where Lord Glasgow gained a point on Lord Derby at last.

A somewhat small field came out for the Cambridgeshire, and though Kent felt sure that no three-year-old, not even Virago, could run his Battle, who is an amazingly fine horse, at 9lb., the German horse, Scherz out of Freude (*anglice*, Mirth out of Joy) was never headed from end to end, and won by a very clever head. The cheering for the foreigner was very vociferous, and all the stable lads followed his horse off the course, and gave “*Shirts*,” as they termed him, a complete ovation as he was rubbed down. The objection as to his age soon fell to the ground, as Mr. Barrow pronounced his mouth to be all right, and the requisite pedigree papers were also produced. It will be seen that Battle, like Nabob last year, ran second for both the great October handicaps. It is said that Scherz, who went very fast in the Cesarewitch for one mile and a quarter, is now so far below his form that his trainer, who once stood to win £2000, got out at such disadvantageous terms that he lost £100. Nancy ran forward, but she was only the ghost of her old self in look; and Orinoco could not get further than seven furlongs, as any one might have known who watched his style of running at Doncaster. The Reiver ran wonderfully well in the £100 Plate, and was very heavily spurred. Grapeshot, on the contrary, hung sadly at the finish, according to his usual custom. Job Marson was not in the “*all green*” of Mr. John Stanley, and we hear it rumoured that the connection between them ceased at Doncaster. It is also said that Baron Rothschild intends to continue King as his private trainer, as the “*difficulty*” about King Tom, who, has or has had, a seton in his hook, is amicably got over. Stockwell is believed to be sound again, but as no one seems disposed to give 3500 guineas for him, the Marquis will most probably train him on. The sale of his Lordship's yearlings, &c., seemed to be a mere culling process, as we could not hear that more than four out of the twenty-six were sold. One of the yearlings fetched 10 guineas, and another by Flatcatcher out of Glenara, 290 guineas; while 150 guineas was the highest bid for Filbert. It took place in his Lordship's riding-school, and was a very thinly-attended affair. Newmarket, which could ill spare the Marquis, has somewhat brightening prospects, as Messrs. Payne and Greville are coming to the Palace Stables, and Lord H. Seymour is pulling down and re-building Queensberry-house, in the main street. Among other *on dits*, we heard that Mr. Disney originally gave only £45 for Knight of St. George, and £40 for her dam; and that Indian Warrior, Gamekeeper, The Knight, and another, were at one time rented by the Hambleton party for the year. Kingston is likely to become a very popular sire; and, it is said, that that splendid Yorkshire judge of horse-flesh, Sir Tatton Sykes, is so fond of him, that he has made the party a standing offer of £2000.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nathan, 1. Ciness, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Guy Mannering, 1. New Brighton, 2.
Selling Handicap.—Siding, 1.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Priestcraft, 1. Merry Nun, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nicotine, 1. Black Swan, 2.
Plate of £50.—Polestar, 1. William the Third, 2.
Criterion Stakes.—Para, 1. Cruiser, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Gamblad, 1. Old Rowley, 2.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nicotine, 1. Orson, 2.
£50.—High Priest, 1. Ilex, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Pumicestone, 1. Grimalkin, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Vautress, 1. Robert, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Cimicina, 1. Priestcraft, 2.
Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Scherz, 1. Rattle, 2.
Handicap Plate of £100.—Candlewick, 1. The Reiver, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cherry Brandy, 1. Cimicina, 2.
Match 200.—Pyrrhic, 1. Contention, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Phœdra, 1. Doralice, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Jack Shepherd, 1. Moonbeam colt, 2.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Habena, 1. Almond, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—The Dandy, 1. Shunting, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ciness, 1. Guy Mannering, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Grand Inquisitor, 1. Gamblad, 2.

THURSDAY.

Subscription Plate.—Blue Beard, 1. Catspaw, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Kiteflyer, 1. Nicotine, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rosaline, 1. Dame Partlett, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Merry Nun, 1. Donald, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Johnny Taft, 1. Rajah, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Oulston, 1. Professor, 2.
Glasgow Stakes.—Pugnatore, 1. Claret, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Ivan, 1. Physalis colt, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Poodle, 1. Ilex, 2.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HENRY PRITTEE, LORD DUNALLEY.

This nobleman, one of the representative Peers of Ireland, died at his seat, Kilbooy, near Nenagh, on the 19th inst. He was born March 3rd, 1775, the eldest son of Henry Prittee, Esq., of Dunalley, in the county of Tipperary, M.P., who was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland 30th July, 1800. The founder of the Prittee family, Colonel Henry Prittee, had a grant from Charles II. of Dunalley Castle; and his grandson, Henry Prittee, Esq., sustained a siege of twenty-one days there against the disbanded soldiers of King James's army after the Battle of the Boyne.

The late Lord Dunalley married, 1st, 10th July, 1802, Maria, only daughter of Dominick Trant, Esq., of Dunkettle, county Cork, which lady died 15th October, 1819; and, 2ndly, 10th February, 1826, Emily, daughter of Cornwallis, 1st Viscount Liawarden. His Lordship has left no issue, and is succeeded by his nephew, Henry Prittee, Esq., of Corville, Roserea, now 3rd Lord Dunalley.

THE HON. AND REV. FREDERICK HOTHAM, CANON OF ROCHESTER.

This venerable clergyman, Canon of Rochester, and Rector of Dennington, died on the 11th inst., aged eighty. He was the second son of Beaumont, second Lord Hotham, and nephew of the celebrated Admiral Lord Hotham, so distinguished in the naval warfare with Republican France. He married, in 1802, Anne-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Hallett Hodges, Esq., of Hemsted-place, Kent, and has left issue, five sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest is the present Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., Commodore on the coast of Africa from 1846 to 1849, and subsequently Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation.

REAR-ADMIRAL CLEMENT SNEYD, OF HUNTLEY-HALL, COUNTY STAFFORD.

The death of Rear-Admiral Sneyd, in the eighty-first year of his age, occurred on the 12th inst., at his seat, Huntley-hall, near Cheadle. The gallant officer was fourth son of the late John Sneyd, Esq., of Belmont, in Staffordshire, by Penelope, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley-park, and grandson of William Sneyd, Esq., of Bishton; whose younger brother, Edward Sneyd, of Lichfield, was father of Honora Sneyd, wife of Richard Lovell Edgeworth. The Sneyds of Bishton and Belmont are a branch of the very ancient Staffordshire family of Sneyd, of Kettle.

This officer entered the Navy in November, 1786; served under Commodore Gardner in the Channel and West Indies; and was Second Lieutenant of the *Russel*, 74, in the battle of Camperdown; the 57th anniversary of which victory he survived by one day. As First Lieutenant of the *Cerberus*, he took part in the bombardment of Granville, 1803; and subsequently served in the *Culloden*, flag-ship of Sir Edward Pellew, who appointed him Governor, with the rank of Acting Commander, of the Hospital at Madras. He became Post Captain 3rd April, 1811; and commanded frigates on the Home station from 1806 until June, 1813. He was placed on the retired list, as Rear-Admiral, 1st October, 1816.

Rear-Admiral Sneyd married, 27th October, 1813, Helen, daughter of Roger Swettenham, Esq., of Somersford Booths; and, secondly, Eliza Catherine, daughter of John Cotton, Esq., of Etwell; by the former (who died 16th March, 1821) he leaves issue.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BOHUN MARTIN, R.N., C.B.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BOHUN MARTIN, R.N., C.B., was the third son of the late Henry Martin, Esq., of Colston Bassett, Nottingham, formerly M.P. for Kinsale, by Maria-Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Francis Edmunds, Esq., of Worsborough, York, a descendant of the ancient family of Bohun, of Westhall, Suffolk. Captain Martin's family has, for many generations, been connected with the naval service. He was the nephew of the late Sir George Martin, Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of England; and grandson of Captain Wm. Martin, R.N., by Arabella, daughter of Admiral Sir William Rowley. Admiral Martin, to whom the King of Naples made his submission in 1742, after half an hour allowed to him for deliberation, was his collateral ancestor.

Captain Martin entered the service in 1815, on board the *Impregnable*, bearing the flag of his cousin, Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. He served afterwards on board the *Spartan*, *Gangmede*, *Meander*, *Sappho*, and other ships. In 1821 he was appointed Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir James Whitshed, G.C.B.; and in 1824 was promoted to the rank of Commander. He commanded the *Musquito* at the battle of Navarino; and for his services on that occasion was promoted to the rank of Captain, and made a Companion of the Bath. He afterwards commanded the *Volage*, 28, and the *Caledonia*, 120, bearing the flag of Sir Josias Rowley, his early friend and patron. In October, 1851, he was appointed to the *Victory*, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, whose only daughter he married; and, shortly after the death of that officer, was appointed by Sir James Graham to the Superintendency of the Dockyard at Deptford. While enjoying a few days' relaxation from the arduous duties thrown on him by the present war, he was struck by cold, which produced paralysis, and, after a very short illness, he expired at the house of his brother, in Nottinghamshire.

Captain Martin was universally beloved by all who served under him, and his death is deeply deplored; he leaves a numerous family.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MANSEL, R.N.

This distinguished officer died on the 1st ult., off the island of Anhalt. In the course of his professional career, he had served in three of the most memorable actions in which ships have been successfully engaged against batteries—viz., at Flushing, Algiers, and St. Jean d'Acre—and few had seen more guns fired than Captain Mansel. Captain Mansel, lineally descended from an ancient and honourable family in South Wales, was the second son of Raleigh Mansel, Esq., a Captain in the British Army, by Prudence, his wife, eldest daughter of George Sproule, Esq., a Captain in the 16th Regiment, Surveyor-General of the province of New Brunswick. He was born, 19th July, 1794; was educated at Reading school, under Dr. Valpy; and entered the Navy, 30th May, 1808, on board the *Venerable*, 74, Captain Sir Home Popham, bearing the flag of Sir Richard Strachan; accompanied the expedition against Walcheren, in 1809; and was present at the bombardment and capture of Flushing. Captain Mansel joined the French Expedition in 1831, in the short campaign which preceded, and was present at, the capture of Algiers, by Marshal Bourmont, and there performed such good service as to lead to his being invested, 14th November, 1831, with the order of the Legion of Honour. At a subsequent period, he joined the French army as a volunteer, under Marshal Clausel, in the expedition against Constantina; and on both occasions he received the warm commendation of the Generals Commanding-in-Chief. Marshal Bourmont presented him, after the fall of Algiers, with the flag that had waved over the Harem, as a well-earned trophy. On the 20th April, 1840, he was appointed to the *Wasp*, 16, which he commanded at the taking of St. Jean d'Acre; and, previous to this, on 28th September in that year, as a reward for his services at the capture of Sidon, having had honourable mention made of him in the despatches by Sir C. Napier, he had been advanced to post rank. He served a short time with Sir Charles (the Commodore), as his Cap-

tain, in the *Powerful*, 84; and, after his departure, commanded that ship. In the autumn he returned to England, in command of the *Britannia*, 120. His last appointment was to the *Powerful*, 84, in April of the present year. While fitting her out, he was selected by the Admiralty, as a graceful compliment to our allies—with whose forces, naval and military, he had served, and whose decorations he wore—to take the temporary command of the *St. Vincent*, 101, to convey French troops to the Baltic. After the fall of Bomarsund, he was returning, with Russian prisoners, to resume the command of his own ship, when he was seized with illness on the 19th August; and died, after much suffering, on the 1st ult., off the island of Anhalt, deeply lamented by his officers and men.

SIR CHARLES HULSE, BART., OF BREAMORE-HOUSE, HANTS.

SIR CHARLES HULSE died on the 19th inst., in his eighty-fourth year. He was the fourth inheritor of the Baronetcy, conferred 7th February, 1738-9, on Dr. Edward Hulse, First Physician to King George II. The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hulse, K.G.H., second son of the second Baronet, attained the rank of Field-Marshal in the Army, and filled the important office of Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Sir Charles, the Baronet just deceased, was Sir Samuel's nephew, and eldest son of Sir Edward Hulse, by Mary Lethieullier, his wife, niece and heiress of Smart Lethieullier, Esq. He married, in 1808, Maria, daughter of John Baller, Esq., of Morval; and leaves as a successor now Sir Edward Hulse, fifth Baronet, and other issue.

MATTHEW WILSON, ESQ., OF ESHTON HALL, CO. YORK.

MR. WILSON, of Eshton, died at his seat, aged eighty-two. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, as well as for the county of Lancaster. His family, which is possessed of considerable landed property, was established in Yorkshire about the middle of the seventeenth century, by Matthew Wilson, Esq., a London merchant, who purchased the Eshton estate from Sir Robert Bindloss, Bart. The lineal male representative of this gentleman, Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton-hall, married Frances Clive, sister of the great Lord Clive, and had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret Clive Wilson, who married, first, the Rev. Henry Richardson Currier, and had by him (who died in 1784) an only daughter, the present Miss Richardson Currier, of Bierley and Kildwick, so well known as a patron of literature. The heiress of Eshton married, secondly, in 1800, her first cousin, Matthew Wilson, Esq., the gentleman whose death we record. He was second son of the Rev. Henry Wilson, Rector of Slaidburn and Vicar of Otley, who was brother of the Matthew Wilson who married Frances Clive. In 1825 and 1826 he rebuilt the hall at Eshton, a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, in which is a splendid library, containing 20,000 volumes, collected by Miss Currier, and embracing every class of literature, especially theology, besides some very valuable manuscripts. Mr. Wilson leaves issue two sons and three daughters: the elder son, the present Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton-hall, has sat in Parliament for Clitheroe.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN, G.C.B., ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN, the senior officer of the British Navy, died at Portsmouth, on the 21st inst., at the age of 82. This distinguished officer, who entered the Royal Naval Academy in 1785, and embarked the next year on board the *Pegasus*, was on active duty for a period of thirty years. The record of his services fill more than two of the closely-printed columns of O'Byrne's "Naval Biography." Suffice it for our limited space to state that, in 1790, he became a Lieutenant; and, in 1793, witnessed Lord Hood's occupation of Toulon. He subsequently co-operated in the reduction of Bastia, and captured *Le Jean Bart*, corvette, of 18 guns, and the *Tunis*, of 40. In April, 1797, he was present at the unsuccessful attack on Puerto Rico; and, during the five following months, had the good fortune to make prizes of nine privateers. In 1798 he captured, after a long and obstinate conflict, the French ship *l'Invincible*. In 1800, in personal command of the boats of a squadron, he entered the Quimer river, and effected, on its banks, the destruction of three batteries. In 1808, being at that time in the *Implacable*, he brought to close action the Russian 74-gun ship *Serodol*; which he would have taken, but for the approach of the whole Russian fleet, which bore up to the *Serodol*'s support. In acknowledgment of this gallant exploit, the King of Sweden conferred on Captain Martin the Order of the Sword. In 1811 he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral; and in 1812 took an energetic part in the defence of Riga, and in the support of Braguetin's army against Marshal Davoust. In 1816 he became Comptroller of the Navy; and, from 1818 to 1837, sat in Parliament for Plymouth. In 1849 he was appointed Admiral of the Fleet.

Sir Thomas Byam Martin was third son of the late Sir Henry Martin, Bart., M.P. He married Catherine, daughter of Captain Robert Fanshawe, R.N.; and had three sons—Rear-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, Rear-Admiral Henry Byam Martin, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fanshawe Martin; and three daughters—Catherine, wife of her cousin, Sir Henry Martin, Bart.; Elizabeth-Anne, married to Colonel F. J. Davies; and Wilhelmina-Mary.

DEATH OF LORD FREDERICK LEVESON GOWER.—Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, is among the latest victims to the severity of the Eastern campaign. His Lordship died on board H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, now on her voyage back to England. This gallant young nobleman, although suffering severely from illness previously contracted at Varna, persisted in accompanying his comrades to the Crimea. When the troops landed at Eupatoria, he was so weak that it was found impossible to convey him ashore; and his Lordship was on his way home when cut off thus prematurely.

DEATH OF DR. ROBERT EVANS.—Among the recent deaths by cholera we notice that of Dr. Robert Evans, LL.D., D.C.L., of Bristol, head-master to the City Grammar-school. There are few citizens of Bristol whose loss could be more extensively or deeply felt. Under his able guidance, the Bristol Grammar-school had attained a standing scarcely second to any in the kingdom, while the Doctor's kindness of heart and unswerving justice had endeared him in an especial manner to the numerous pupils on the foundation. Dr. Evans was late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, and formerly Vinerian Scholar and Proctor for the University of Oxford. Dr. Evans, who was in his fifty-second year, has left a widow and young family to mourn their irreparable loss.

THE LATE EARL OF BELFAST.—On Friday morning (last week) the *Blenheim* steamer arrived at Belfast with the remains of the late young and deeply-lamented Earl of Belfast, who died at Naples, in the full bloom of early life. The body had been interred in the new Protestant burial-ground at Naples; but the wishes of the Donegal family, in accordance with the general feeling of the friends of the deceased, having been urgently expressed, with regard to the removal of the remains to the family vault at Carrickfergus, measures were taken for its disinterment and removal; but very great and unexpected difficulty was experienced in obtaining the required permission from the Neapolitan authorities. At length the remains were exhumed, and, having been placed in a copper coffin (the original one of lead not being considered sufficiently durable), they were enclosed in a stout wooden case, put on board a steamer, and conveyed to Belfast; whence the remains were taken to Carrickfergus church. The coffin was then deposited in the ancestral vault without any ceremonial—there being present the Very Rev. the Dean of Connor, Richard Davison, Esq., M.P., Thomas Verner, Esq., a few other gentlemen, and Mr. Harrauld.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—Mr. John Wild, merchant, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, has bequeathed to the Marine Society and to the *Dreadnought*, 100 guineas each. His personality was estimated at £120,000.—Miss Christiana Chamberlain, of Compton-terrace, Islington, has left to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the London Domestic Mission, and the Carter-lane Daily School, £100 to each. Her effects were sworn under £50,000.—Mr. Edward Cross, formerly of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, died possessed of personality valued at £14,000.

Sir John Lawes Pedder has resigned his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, on account of impaired health; the appointment of Valentine Fleming, Esq., to the vacancy, and of Francis Smith, Esq., to the Attorney-Generalship, is gazetted.

THE "ARCTIC" AND THE "VESTA."

In the accounts which have already appeared of the loss of the *Arctic* steam-ship, her collision with the French merchant screw-steamer, *Vesta*, has been mentioned. It appears that the *Vesta*, from St. Peter's, bound to Granville, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 30, with loss of foremast and bows completely shattered to pieces from the above catastrophe, at about 54 miles S.E. of Cape Race. The accompanying Sketch shows the damaged *Vesta*, as she lay at anchor in the harbour of St. John's.



THE "VESTA," DAMAGED BY THE "ARCTIC."

The *Vesta* left St. Peter's on September 26; and on the following day at noon, in the neighbourhood of the Virgin Rocks, in an exceedingly dense fog, steaming eight knots, came into collision with the *Arctic*, of New York, whose speed is stated to have been not less than twelve knots. The *Vesta* appeared to be sinking, but immediately rose again; but no hope was entertained of her ultimate safety, the passengers and crew looking upon the *Arctic* as their only chance of saving their lives. One man was killed, and others severely wounded. Two boats were put over the side, the first of which was sunk; and the second was immediately boarded by two of the crew and several of the passengers, who, not heeding the order of the Captain to return on board, abandoned the vessel. The fog continuing very thick, they lost sight of the *Arctic* altogether, still hoping, however, that she would not desert them. A cry of distress was now heard, which was attributed to some men of the *Vesta*, who, it appears, had jumped overboard, to get on board the *Arctic*. Providentially, the bulkhead in the fore-castle was not started, which the Captain (Duchene) noticed as affording a chance of safety. He immediately gave orders for lightening the vessel by the head, which was readily obeyed, by throwing overboard all the fish, cargo, luggage of the passengers, &c., which was in the fore part of the vessel, and which raked her bows considerably. This elevation, with the firmness of the bulkhead, contributed much to stop the heavy rush of water. About 150 mattresses, paillasses, and other effects of the crew and passengers were now placed about the safety partition, over which were thrown sails, backed by boards and planks, the whole being secured by cables well and firmly wrapped round all. The foremast, which had received some damage, was cut away, and contributed considerably to raise the head still more. This occupied two days. They then ran under small steam for the nearest port (St. John's). Upon mustering the hands, thirteen were missed. The *Vesta* had on board 147 passengers and a crew of fifty men. The conduct of Capt. Duchene is much applauded, and the condition of the vessel elicited the admiration of all who visit her. Indeed, nothing but indomitable energy, unwavering perseverance, and most superior seamanship could have succeeded in bringing the vessel into port. These details have been collected from a passenger, at St. John's.

THE FROME ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Frome took place on Saturday. The number of aspirants to the vacant seat—at one time half a dozen—had, as the period of trial approached, dwindled down to two—Viscount Dungarvon and Mr. Nicoll. The result of the poll, which took place on Monday, was the return of Lord Dungarvon by a majority of 52, the numbers being—Dungarvon, 181; Nicoll, 129. There was much rioting during the day, and many windows and some heads were broken; but no one appears to have been seriously hurt.

The following characteristic announcement has appeared in the *St. Petersburg Journal*:—"The department of the Imperial Posts deems it necessary to inform the public that the operations of the offices for foreign posts at Yassy, Bucharest, and Galatz, and also of the sectional office at Giurgevo, are suspended till further orders."

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—Lord Canning, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Page, the head of the Foreign and Colonial branch of the Secretary's department of the General Post-office, left London for Paris on Thursday week, to enter into negotiations with the French Government on the subject of a new postal treaty.

The 49th anniversary of the Royal Naval Club of 1765, formed to celebrate the battle of Trafalgar, was held on Saturday at the Thatched House Tavern. Earl Nelson, the grandnephew of Lord Nelson, was present as a guest, and Captain Hood, who served as a young midshipman in the *Achille*, the seventh ship of Collingwood's line, was in the chair.

A CHANGE which interests travellers between England and Ireland takes place next week, in the intercourse between Kingstown and Holyhead. On and after Tuesday next, November 1st, during the winter season, the express steamer will leave Kingstown at 8.30 a.m., Dublin time, instead of 9 a.m., as hitherto, and the train from Holyhead will start at 2.10 p.m., English time, arriving in London at 10.40 p.m.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—At about two o'clock on Wednesday morning the shipping warehouse of Messrs. Thode and Co., in Garden-lane, Lower King-street, Manchester, was discovered to be on fire; and the flames spread with great rapidity to the adjoining carriage manufactory of Mr. W. Carr, five stories high, which was completely gutted in about three hours. The show-rooms of Mr. Carr and a large number of carriages in them, were saved with some slight damage. Mr. W. Carr's loss is estimated at about £12,000, and that of Messrs. Thode and Co. at £5000; making a total of about £17,000. The insurance of Mr. Carr are—£3000 in the Phoenix-office; £6000 in the Lancashire; and £3000 in the Royal Exchange. Those of Messrs. Thode and Co., are—£2000 in the London and Liverpool, £2500 in the General, and £2000 in the London offices.

CONSECRATION OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, RADIPOLE, WEYMOUTH.

The necessity of providing extended church accommodation for the inhabitants of Radipole has led to the erection of this beautiful edifice, which was consecrated on Thursday week. The Church, although within the limits of Radipole parish, is built at the entrance to the town of Weymouth, at the junction of the Radipole and Preston roads, and is visible the entire length of the fine Esplanade. The architect of the Church is Mr. Talbot Bury, of London, who has selected the style of the Decorated or Second Pointed period. The material is Ridgeway-hill stone for the walling, and Bath and Caen stone for the windows, dressings, piers, stringcourses, parapets, &c.

The Church is cruciform in plan, and has at the north-west angle a tower and spire nearly 150 feet in height. The entire edifice is 102 feet in length from east to west, and forty-eight feet in breadth from north to south (exclusive of the transepts), and is calculated to accommodate 800 persons. The interior height of the nave is fifty feet. The east and west windows are beautifully executed, the latter being of noble proportions, and its head filled with elaborate "wheel" tracery. The east window tracery is of graceful and flowing character, somewhat approaching the flamboyant style. There is this rare peculiarity in St. John's Church—no two windows correspond. The roof and seats are of deal, stained and varnished. At the east end are a rich stone reredos and sedilia; and the pulpit is elaborately sculptured in Caen stone.

The Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, attended by his chaplains; the sentence of consecration being read by the venerable Archdeacon Buckle, who officiated as Chancellor. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop preached an excellent sermon from Job xvi., v. 21, "Oh that one might plead for a man with God, as a man pleadeth for his neighbour." Towards the conclusion of his admirable discourse, the Bishop referred to the debt still due upon the Church, amounting to £300, and exhorted the churchwardens of the place to complete the work they had already acknowledged, by what they had done, to be a good work, calculated for the good of the parish and for the salvation of souls.

The offertory was then read, and a collection made, which resulted, including the amount gathered at the Communion and the afternoon

service, in nearly £90. The musical portion of the service was performed most efficiently by a portion of the choir of Trinity Church, kindly accompanied on the harmonium by Miss Laura Upjohn. A very handsome silver service of Communion-plate has been presented to the Church by J. T. Trenchard, Esq., of Greenhill.

We understand that Weymouth is, in a great measure, indebted for this additional Church (which has cost only £3500) to the Rev. C. Bridges, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's.

SWIRREL EDGE.

SWIRREL EDGE is one of the two high paths from Patterdale to Helvellyn-top.* The ascent of Helvellyn from Wythburn—the Thirlmere and Grasmere side—is easy enough—long grassy slopes and shoulders, up which the most timid father might take his little family. But, toward Ulawater, Helvellyn presents a fine precipice, with Red Tarn lying below it; and, on either side of Red Tarn, the two great buttresses of Swirrel Edge and Striding Edge; concerning the former of which, and its dangerous character, so many letters have of late appeared in the *Times*. It is perhaps, not very dangerous to any one with good nerves and sure feet; but certainly it is very steep and rugged, and the path narrow—in one part so narrow, that you look down a precipice of some hundreds of feet on each side of you, and could drop a stone down from each hand at once. When the clouds are rolling over the Edge, the place looks sufficiently awful; and the traveller might almost think he had but to climb the sharp edge to some high point, standing up like a needle in the mist. Very little mist will hide the mountain. On the morning we last went along the Edge we saw nothing of Helvellyn till we stood upon it.

Striding Edge is yet narrower than Swirrel Edge, but the path is not so jagged. Let no tourist with any courage miss these Edges; there is nothing finer in the whole mountain district. Even without the "iron railing" which has been recommended—but which certainly would not add to the romantic character of the scenery—there is no danger for any one who will attend to the path; who will take care not to be benighted, through late starting; and who is not liable to turn faint or giddy at looking down a few hundred feet. But no one will have any right to claim acquaintance with Helvellyn till he has been up either Swirrel or Striding Edge.

* The summit of Mount Helvellyn is 3055 feet above sea level, and 600 feet above the Red Tarn. The approach to the "Swirrel Edge" is by the mountain Cathechedam.

DISCOVERY OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF A ROMAN VILLA, AT KESTON, KENT.

KESTON is a village, fourteen miles from London, on the road to Westerham, and four miles south from Bromley. It is one of the supposed sites of the Roman station of Noviomagus, which, according to



SWIRREL EDGE, MOUNT HELVELLYN.

Antoninus and Ptolemy, was the first station from London on the road to Canterbury and the Kentish ports. It was ten miles from London and eighteen from Vagniacæ, which was either Maidstone or Southfleet. Some writers, however, place Noviomagus at Crayford—being about the distance indicated from London, and on the direct line of the Roman road—as the more likely position of Noviomagus.

In the park at Holwood Hill, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor, and formerly the residence of the illustrious William Pitt, there still exists a large and strong fortification or camp, supposed to be of Roman construction. This camp stands in an elevated position, commanding an extensive view on every side. It was inclosed with three earthen ramparts of very considerable height, and deep ditches—great part of which defences still remain. Hasted says it is so large as to be nearly two miles in circumference, and that it contains nearly one hundred acres of ground—one side of the innermost vallum being, by measurement, above 700 yards in length from the brow of the hill towards Holwood House.

From this camp are the remains of a plain way down towards the spring-head of the river Ravensbourne, which lies on Keston-common, at a very short distance north-west of the camp, by which the soldiers were no doubt well supplied with water. This spring was, some years before Hasted wrote, formed into a bath; and it is still known as the Roman Bath.

Some foundations of Roman buildings, stone coffins, and other Roman antiquities, which had been discovered at a short distance from the camp, on the south side and across the road to Westerham, were mentioned by the late Mr. A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., in the year 1815, in an Appendix to a "History of Bromley," by the late Mr. A. J. Dunkin, of Dartford. Subsequently, in the year 1828, some excavations were made by the late Mr. Thomas Crofton Croker, F.S.A., and also by Mr. Kempe; the results of which were described by Mr. Kempe, in a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, printed in the twenty-second volume of the *Archæologia*.

These remains consist of the foundation of a circular temple, or tomb, thirty feet in diameter, having projecting buttresses at irregular intervals on the outside. The walls are three feet thick, and are composed of flint and Roman bonding tiles. Mr. Kempe cut a section across

the interior of this building down to the foundation, but found no pavement nor sepulchral deposit. The work was, however, undoubtedly of Roman construction.

Adjoining to the circular building was a square tomb, which had contained a stone coffin, with a Roman entablature, but no inscription. This coffin had been removed to Wickham-court; and two other graves were also found closely adjoining, in one of which another stone coffin was found, at a depth of ten feet, and was left where it was found.

These discoveries were made in a field called the Lower Warbank, being part of Blackness Farm, in the parish of Keston; the property of the Rev. Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, Baronet, of Wickham-court; tenanted by Mr. Abraham Smith, of Keston-court; and the tradition is that, on the Lower Warbank field and a field adjoining, a large town once stood, which was pillaged and destroyed at some early period of our history; and the numerous remains of Roman tiles and pottery which strew the fields, the coins which have been found, and the frequent obstructions beneath the surface of the ground, afforded ample indications of the existence of extensive remains of buildings in those two fields.

Permission having been kindly given by Sir Charles Farnaby and Mr. Smith, his tenant, for an investigation of these remains, they have been explored during the last two weeks by some gentlemen belonging to the Noviomagian Society of Antiquaries,† who have discovered and laid open the (almost perfect) foundations of a Roman Villa, in the Lower Warbank Field. These foundations occupy a space of 32 feet by 60 feet. They were found within from one to two feet from the surface of the ground. The principal material is flint (the building material of that part of the country) set in mortar; some of the principal walls being two feet thick, and having a course of Roman bonding tiles through the whole length, with double tiles at the angles, to strengthen the work.

The plan of this building is very similar to one at Stoke, described in the twenty-second volume of the *Archæologia*; it is also very similar in general arrangement to the plan of the villa at Bignor, and to that of the Pompeian house at the Crystal Palace.

There have also been laid open, in the same field, some other Roman foundations of the same character: but, from the greater width and solidity of the walls, supposed to be the remains of some public building. These, with the other foundations dispersed about these fields, will form the subject of future researches.

It is singular that no tessellated pavement, no inscribed stone, nor any sculptured or carved stone, was found. One small brass coin of Valens was all the numismatic result; but vast quantities of tiles of all sorts, for bonding, roofing, flues, and drains, some of them ornamented with various patterns; and numerous fragments of red and black pottery, bones of animals, an iron knife, a flat piece of iron in shape of a crescent or gorget, iron nails, &c., were found. In several places evident marks of combustion were observed: scoræ of iron and copper, charcoal, and other indications of fire were found.

Although nothing has been turned up to settle the disputed question of the site of Noviomagus, these researches, together with the sepulchral remains previously discovered, have demonstrated the fact, that under the surface of these arable fields are the foundations of a town or place of considerable importance, of the Roman period.

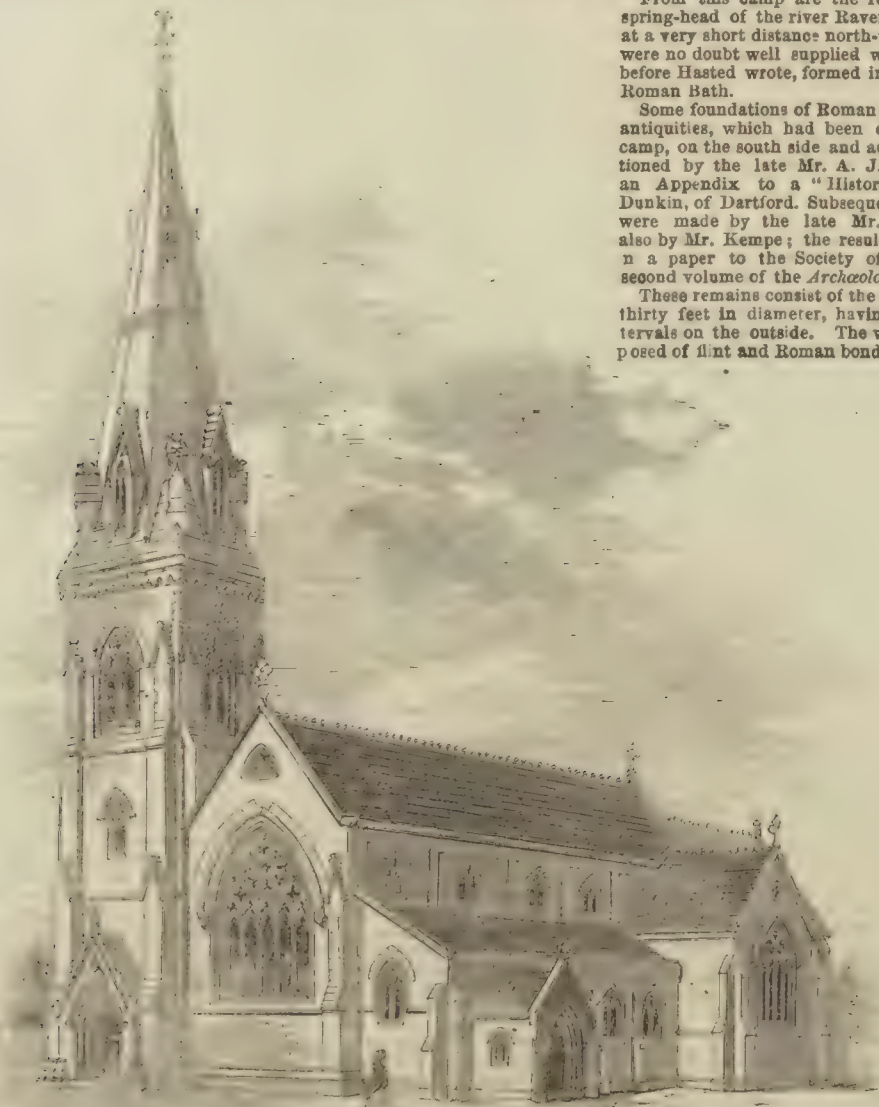
During the excavations the works were visited by the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, and their friends, the Honourable Charles Bruce, Sir David Dundas, the Rev. Dr. Martin, Rector of Keston, Coles Child, Esq., of the Palace, Bromley, and many other ladies and gentlemen from the neighbourhood, and from London.

Our Artist has given a View of the general appearance of the foundations of the Villa, from the north-west, looking towards Black Ness farmhouse, which lies in the hollow.

Some notices of Keston and its very picturesque and interesting neighbourhood, will be found in "Hone's Table Book."

* Mr. Smith possesses coins of Clodius, Albinus, Claudius Gothicus, Carausius, Allectus, Constantine, &c., which have been found here.

† The Noviomagian Society is an agreeable and friendly club of antiquaries, founded by Mr. Croker, Mr. Kempe, and some other Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, in the year 1828, in commemoration of their researches at Keston. Mr. Croker continued its President until 1852. (See his Memoir in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1854.)



NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, RADIPOLE, WEYMOUTH.



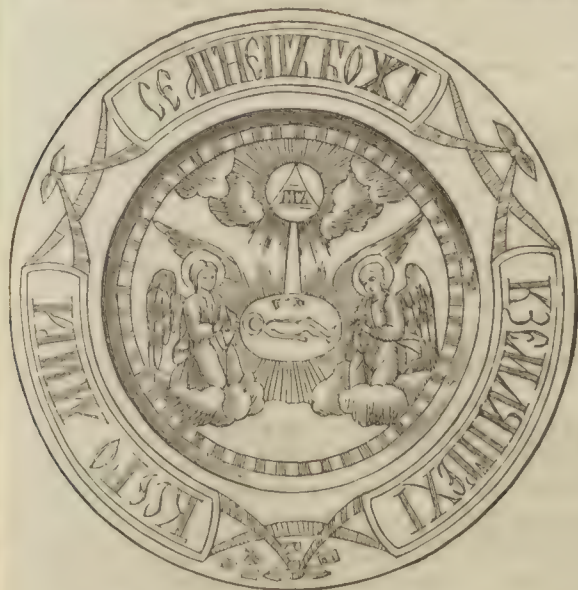
ROMAN REMAINS, JUST DISCOVERED, AT KESTON.



THE CHAPEL ROYAL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

SACRAMENTAL PLATE FROM BOMARSUND.

AMIDST the ruins at Bomarsund, after the recent bombardment, there was found the Plate represented in the accompanying illustration. It is of silver, hammered out of the solid metal, of very rude workmanship, and has every appearance of great age. The surface of the Plate, which is gilt, is much defaced by marks which the knife has left, apparently in



SACRAMENTAL PLATE, FROM BOMARSUND.

cutting the Sacramental bread. It is attached to a circular gilt stand, about three inches in height; and formed a portion of a Sacramental service.

THE ROYAL CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE Royal Chapel, in Windsor Castle, has lately been completely altered in its decorations and general character, from its original style, as carried out under the superintendence of Sir Jeffrey Wyattville; and the difference in the principal features, and in all the details, shows, in a remarkable degree, the great advance made in the treatment of Gothic forms in architecture now, as compared with the clumsy, ill-designed

attempts at ornamentation which characterised the Gothic of the early part of the present century, down to the period when the New Palace at Westminster first showed that taste and skill in designing had not been quite lost.

The Royal Chapel is placed at the end of St. George's Hall, whence it is divided by a wall, and is also immediately contiguous to the State Dining-room. The apartment was originally destined for a concert-room; it is a six-sided room, with a recess, reaching the whole height, and forming part of the room, serving as the chancel, and in which is the communion-table. As originally planned, two of the walls were nearly blank, having only arch mouldings wrought on them; the ceiling was flat, the angles at the corners being so disposed that the general character of the ceiling was that of an octagon with ribs radiating from a centre, cusped, and having bosses of mean design at the intersections. There was no organ; and the appearance of the whole Chapel was dark and heavy.

The chief improvements lately made are the entire remodeling of the ceiling, and making a lantern in the centre of it; removing one of the side walls so as to admit of an organ; remodeling the arch over the Royal pew; a new altar-screen; and adding a gallery for visitors to the Castle opposite the Royal pew; new reading-desks, &c. Other alterations have also been made—chiefly, however, of detail, but in every case greatly to the enrichment of the Chapel, which now presents an appearance at once regal and appropriate. As will be seen by our View, the ceiling, which is coved all round, and arranged so as to preserve an octagonal form, is of extremely good design; and the octagonal lantern light has, at the corners of its springing, shields crowned, with labels arranged in a very picturesque way about them. The windows of the lantern are filled with stained glass, bearing the crests and monograms of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The chandelier pendent from the centre of the lantern is the original one, after Sir J. Wyattville's design, and is of cast metal. Beneath the beautiful cresting which runs round the walls, close to the coved part of the ceiling, is a frieze, containing, in raised old English characters, part of the "Te Deum." The organ is placed in an arched recess; the organ gallery and the case of the organ are of oak, as indeed are all the wood fittings of the Chapel. In its design the organ-case is very rich and effective; and we should observe that the organ is so built as that another front is shown in the St. George's Hall, in the gallery behind the Royal throne, and is thus of great advantage—the fine full-toned swell of the organ adding considerably to the charm of the concerts which her Majesty gives during the Christmas festivities in St. George's Hall.

The sculptured details over the Royal pew are very beautifully executed, and the pew itself has a groined and vaulted ceiling. At the back of the pew, in the window-like mouldings, the Royal arms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are painted, with the Cross of St. George, &c. The furniture and appointments of the Royal pew are very rich, and a distinct staircase leads to it.

The seats are arranged part as pews, parallel with the sides; and the rest as open seats, in the body of the chapel; and, from the colour of the oak of the seats, and the dark tint of the carpeting, a good contrast is offered to the light-coloured walls.

The canopies to the pulpit and reading-desk are very nicely designed, and admirably executed; the pulpit itself is but of plain character.

The new altar-screen is of stone, and is exquisitely wrought; it is divided into six compartments, having the Lord's Prayer,

Belief, and the Commandments painted in four of them and clusters of lilies, delicately carved, in the remaining two. The arched and pierced canopy over all is of most beautiful execution. The windows to the chancel are filled with stained glass, representing our Saviour and Apostles, symbols of the passions, &c.; diapered-work, Royal arms, &c.; and the ceiling is divided by ribs into compartments, each filled with a boss of delicate workmanship. The chancel-arch is supported by demi-angels.

The alterations to the Royal Chapel have been made, under the directions of her Majesty and Prince Albert, by Mr. John Thomas, of Paddington, and reflect the highest credit on his skill.



ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, BRANKSEA ISLAND, DORSET.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BRANKSEA.

At the entrance of Poole Harbour, on the coast of Dorset, is the small island of Branksea, the population of which has increased, within a few years, from about 12 to 200 inhabitants. The principal edifice is Branksea Castle, the residence of Colonel Waugh, the present possessor of the island. Upon this sequestered spot, in July, 1853, General Sir Harry Smith laid the foundation of a Church of beautiful design, which was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese on the 18th inst. The island, with its castle, and the Church nestled among the hills and trees, are visible to vessels proceeding up the harbour, and by their picturesque never fail to attract the tourist's admiration. The island is about seven miles in circumference, is well wooded, and has three fresh-water lakes, the largest being formed by Colonel Waugh, in his intake of reclaimed land from the sea. In Hutchins's "History of Dorset," the island is described from the date of Domesday-book; and here are recorded many visits of Royal and noble personages. The ancient portion of the castle is the central square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick. The castle has been entirely remodelled and superbly decorated by Colonel Waugh, and contains several fine pictures. The labourers employed by the gallant Colonel reside with their families on the estate, and the pipe-clay pits and kilns afford them abundant employment.

To provide this industrious population, as well as the Preventive Service, and the inmates of the castle, with accommodation for public worship, the Church at Branksea has been erected at the sole expense of Colonel Waugh, who also gave the site and an endowment of £75 per annum, to which the Government have added £25 on account of the Coast-guard Station.

The laying the foundation-stone last year was a gala-day for upwards of 1200 persons; but the Consecration of the Church, on the 18th inst., was naturally of a more solemn and impressive character. A procession was formed of the numerous school-children of the island, the Coast-guard Service, the visitors, the Bishop of Salisbury and the clergy of the district, Colonel Waugh, his visitors and household—who passed through the Castle-park, attended by banners and music, to the Church. The consecration service was most impressively performed, and was followed by an eloquent sermon preached by the Bishop; after which the burial-ground was duly consecrated. A sumptuous dejeuner was served at the castle to the nobility, clergy, and gentry, on their return from the Church; after which "the Health of her Majesty" was drunk, followed by the "Health of the Bishop of Salisbury," proposed by Col. Waugh; and the Right Rev. Prelate, in his reply, observed with respect to the new Church, that all had been done without stint, with great care, and much taste, by the gallant Colonel and his amiable lady, to prove their devotion and their service to their Heavenly Master. The healths of Sir Harry Smith, and the future minister of the church, the Rev. Mr. Lowth, were then toasted, and the party broke up.

The Church is one of the handsomest edifices in the diocese of Sarum. It is built of Purbeck stone, in the Early Decorated style, and has a square embattled tower, surmounted with a small octagonal turret. The interior is very superb. The nave is fitted entirely with oak; and the roof, and paneling, are finely carved. The tower is appropriated as a seat for the family of Colonel Waugh, and is separated from the nave by a perforated oak-screen. The roof of this tower-pew is from the Council-chamber of Richard III., at Crosby-place. Upon the wall of the pew hangs a fine painting, by Vandyke, of the Crucifixion, above which is a shrine, copied from the tomb of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey. The pulpit and reading-desk, and altar-fittings, are handsomely carved; the font is of Purbeck marble; and the floor is of this material, and tessellated pavement. The carving has been ably executed by George Gwynne, of Wardour-street. The Church will accommodate 150 persons. The several windows are filled with painted glass, tastefully executed by Bailie and Meyer, of Wardour-street. The east window has four scenes from the Life of Christ: the Transfiguration, the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross, and the Ascension—all ably grouped, and brilliantly coloured. The south chancel window portrays the four Evangelists, with their devices, in a geometrical pattern of vine-leaves. Over the west window, of three openings, is painted Christ Blessing Little Children: the tracery is filled with the arms of Colonel Waugh. The nave windows have geometrical patterns and emblems. Above the entrance, is a large quatrefoil, of striking brilliancy and richness. To conclude, Colonel and Mrs. Waugh, the founders of the Church, have displayed great taste in their good work, and they must feel highly gratified at the universal approbation of the site, the edifice, and the judgment with which the whole undertaking has been carried out.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. H. W. Cottle to Harford, near Ivy-bridge, Devon; the Rev. J. W. Kewley to Waterfall, with the Vicarage of Caudon annexed, near Leek, Staffordshire; the Rev. J. W. Irving to Broughton, near Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire; the Rev. T. York to Everden, Cambridgeshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. T. M. Britton to Manacuan, near Falmouth; the Rev. A. Nolan to Acton, in the county of Chester; the Rev. R. V. Whitby to Lechdale, Gloucestershire; the Rev. T. Astley to Margate, Kent. *Incumbency:* The Rev. A. Munro to Woolardsworth, Devonshire.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Thomas Abdy, LL.D., Fellow of Trinity Hall, to be Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.

Three Scholarships are now vacant at Jesus College—one belonging to the six counties of North Wales, to be supplied out of Beaumaris School, with preference to the kindred of Lewis Owen, Sergeant to the Larder of King Charles I.; another belonging to the seven counties of South Wales, to be supplied by a native of the diocese of St. David's; and the third to be supplied from Cambridge School. The election is fixed for Wednesday, Nov. 15.

OXFORD.—ELECTION OF THE HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.—The election of the Hebdomadal Council took place on Tuesday, and being the first actual step in the carrying out of the University Reform Bill, excited considerable interest. The Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by the proctors, and a few heads of houses, took his seat about nine o'clock in the morning, when about twelve Masters of Arts were admitted to their regencies. The Congregation was then opened in the usual form, and the election of six heads of houses to be members of the new Council commenced. The voting papers were delivered personally to the Vice-Chancellor, who was assisted by the proctors and two pro-rectors and registrars. At half-past ten the voting closed, and the numbers were cast up, and about eleven o'clock the Vice-Chancellor declared the following heads of houses to be elected by the undermentioned number of votes:—The Warden of New College, 126; the Master of Balliol, 106; the Provost of Oriel, 101; the Dean of Christ Church, 93; the Master of Pembroke, 74; the Warden of Wadham, 70. The unsuccessful candidates were the Rector of Exeter, who polled 67 votes; the President of St. John's, 56; the Principal of Brasenose, 55. At twelve o'clock Congregation was again opened for the purpose of electing six professors, to form a portion of the Council. The polling was continued until half-past one; when, after a short delay, the Vice-Chancellor declared that the following gentlemen had been elected by the number stated, viz.:—The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, 146; the Regius Professor of Hebrew, 104; the Professor of Chemistry, Botany, and Rural Economy, 108; the Cambrian Professor of Ancient History, 98; the Professor of Moral Philosophy, 70; the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, 79. Congregation re-assembled at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing six members of convocation to represent that body in the Council, when, after a sharp poll, which closed at half past four, the Vice-Chancellor declared the choice of the members had fallen on the following gentlemen, viz.:—The Rev. H. L. Mansell, B.D., Fellow of St. John's; the Rev. J. B. Mozley, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen; the Rev. Dr. Lightfoot, Rector of Exeter; the Rev. R. Mitchell, B.D., Public Orator; the Rev. O. Gordon, B.D., student of Christ Church; the Rev. C. Norrington, B.D., Fellow of Oriel; the Rev. M. Pateon, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT BRISTOL.—The opening the new Bristol Athenaeum took place on Wednesday, in the presence of Lord John Russell, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Sir Robert Peel, Earl Dufferin, the Attorney-General, and other public men. At ten o'clock the hour fixed for the opening of the Athenaeum, J. G. Shaw, Esq., in his robes of office; P. W. S. Miles, Esq., of Kingsveton Park, President of the Institute; the Hon. F. H. Berkeley and W. G. Langton, Esq., members for the city; and the directors and officers of the Athenaeum, assembled in the vestibule, where they awaited Lord John's arrival. Upon his reaching the building, the noble Lord was loudly cheered by a vast assemblage which had collected in the street leading to the Athenaeum; and, as soon as he had been introduced to the Mayor and President, the acclamations from without were taken up by those within the building. The band of the Royal Artillery was stationed in a gallery of the edifice, and performed various pieces from Verdi, Bellini, and Donizetti. The Lordship having been conducted over the building, the party adjourned to the Lecture-room, where a dejeuner was provided. After the cloth had been removed,

"The health of the Queen" was drunk. The Mayor then proposed "The health of Lord John Russell." The toast having been drunk amidst long-continued cheering, his Lordship replied at some length. In the course of his speech, he referred to the question of education, and expressed his confident belief that Government will ultimately perform its duty in that respect, by adopting such measures as are required for the thorough education of the people.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived in town from Germany early in the present week, and has since left London for Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran. The Duchess and her Grace's youthful family are still staying with the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie.

Lord and Lady Brougham have a select party assembled at Brougham-hall. Lady Malet and Miss Malet have joined the circle, from the British Legation, at Frankfurt.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The dealings in all National Securities, this week, have been devoid of interest. Certainly they have not exceeded the average of several previous weeks; nevertheless, although, in some instances, they have shown a tendency to give way—prices have been fairly supported.

On the whole, the Discount-market has been easy, yet we have no alteration to notice in the rates of discount. Whilst gold continues to leave leave us in large quantities, and the stock in the Bank of England remains at its present amount, a fall in them is not anticipated. The imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £240,000 from Australia, £200,000 from New York, and £27,000 from other quarters. Large parcels have been forwarded to the Bank for sale, owing to the continental demand having fallen off. We have to report a material decline in the value of silver—Mexican dollars having changed hands at 60d. per ounce. This is a reduction since September, of 2½d. per ounce, or 4 per cent. Since March last, the prices have fluctuated between 59½d. and 65½d. per ounce. The decline in value must be chiefly owing to the disturbed state of China, and the difficulties in effecting an exchange there with a profit.

The Consol-market on Monday was dull. The Three per Cents marked 94½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93½; and the New Three per Cents, 93½. Bank Stock was done at 212; India Stock, 232. Exchequer-bills, 88 to 89; India Bonds, 11s prem.; Long Annuities, 4 1-16 hs; Exchequer-bonds, 99½. On Tuesday Bank Stock was 212. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93½; the Three per Cent Consols, 94½; and the New Three per Cents, 93½. No change took place in the premiums on India Bonds or Exchequer-bills. There was a dull and drooping market on Wednesday—Consols were first quoted at 94½; and left off at 94½. Bank Stock, 210 to 212; Reduced, 93½; Three per Cents (New) 93½; Long Annuities, 4½; India Stock, 230 to 231; India Bonds, 88 to 12s. prem.; Exchequer-bills, 88 to 89; Exchequer-bonds, 99½ to par. The fluctuating on Thursday were trifling—Consols were 94½ for Transfer, and 94½ for the Account. The New (late Three-and-a-Quarter) per Cents were 94½. Bank Stock, 211 to 212½.

As regards the Foreign-house, the business done in most securities has been trifling. Holders, however, have not been anxious sellers at present rates. Austrian Five per Cents have been 89½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 99½; Equador, 98; Granada, 16; Ditto, Deferred, 5½; Mexican Three per Cents, 23 ex div.; Portuguese Five per Cents, 4½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 15; Spanish Three per Cents, 37½; Ditto, New Deferred, 18½; Ditto, Passive, 4½; Turkish Scrip, 23 prem.; Venezuela Three-and-a-half per Cents, 23; Ditto, One per Cent Deferred, 9; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 93; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 61½; Dutch Four per Cents, 91½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½.

Although the accounts from the manufacturing districts are rather unfavourable, a good discount business has been doing.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm as to price, but the business done in them has not been extensive.—Australia have marked 79 ex div.; British North American, 63; Commercial of London, 31½; London and Westminster, 40½; New South Wales, 45; Oriental, 41½; Union of Australia, 69; Union of London, 24½. Miscellaneous Shares have continued steady.—Australian Agricultural have realised 40½; Crystal Palace, 31; Electric Telegraph, 16; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 18½; London Docks, 108; Victoria, 13½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 69½; Scottish Australian Investment, 3. In Canal Shares very few purchases have been made.—Ashton and Oldham have marked 154; Birmingham, 93½; Coventry, 209; Derby, 80; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 68; Loughborough, 57½; Macclesfield, 51½; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 16½; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester, 42½; Stourbridge, 255; Warwick and Birmingham, 27½; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. Water-works Shares have been—Berlin, 3½ ex int.; East London, New, 3½ prem.; Grand Junction, 72; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; New River, 55; West Middlesex, 102; Ditto, New, 15. Gaslight and Coke Companies' Shares have ruled dull. British Provincial have sold at 21; City of London, 103; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 12; Imperial, 87 ex div. and ex new; London Parliamentary Preference, 25; Phoenix, 27½ ex div.; Ratcliff, 70; Westminster Chartered, 36½; Ditto, New, 64. Insurance Companies' have been tolerably active.—Atlas, at 18½; City of London, 24; County, 125; European, 194; General, 54; Globe, 128; Guardian, 55; Imperial Fire, 320; Ditto Life, 184; Law Life, 55½; Lancashire, 21; Lion, 20½ ex div.; Phoenix, 183; Provident, 394; Royal Exchange, 228; Sun Fire, 252; United Kingdom, 43; Victoria Life, 59. Hungerford Bridge Shares have sold at 12½; Southark, 9; Waterloo, 43; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 31½. Ditto New, of £7, 28; and Vauxhall, 22.

The Railway Share-market has been dull, and prices have shown a disposition to give way. The total receipts of the French lines during the first nine months of the present year were £5,633,060, against £4,865,000 in the corresponding period in 1853. The difference is £768,000, or nearly 16 per cent. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 21; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 45; Caledonian, 59; Great Northern, B Stock, 128½; Great Western, 70½; Lancaster and Carlisle, New Thirds, 12½; Lancashire, 101½; London and North-Western, 106½; London and South-Western, 81½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 32½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23½; Midland, 68½; North British, 33½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 76½; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, Leeds, 14½; York, 53½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Shropshire Union, 46½; South-Eastern, 61½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 136 ex div.; Gloucester and Dan Forest, 26½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 24; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth Stock, 138; West Valley, 20½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New 6 per Cent Stock, 13½; Great Northern, 5 per Cent, 169; Great Western, 4½ per Cent, 98½; Ditto, 4 per Cent, 94½; Ditto, Birmingham, 72½; Ditto, Chester, 93; London and South-Western Thirds, 73; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 11½; Midland Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 138½; Norfolk, 5 per Cent, 105½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 4 per Cent, 92½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 112; South Devon, 12½; South-Eastern, 23.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 33½; East Indian Extension, 17; Grand Trunk of Canada, 17½; Great Central of France, 11½; Great Luxembourg, 3; Great Western of Canada Shares, 16½ ex div.; Namur and Liege, 17½.

Mining Shares have been dull. Copper Miners of England have realised 55; Agua Fria, 1½; Linares, 8½; Mexican and South American, 7.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, October 23.—The supply of English wheat here to-day was small, and was steadily disposed of at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 10s. per quarter. There was a good inquiry for foreign wheat, at 6s. per quarter more money. barley—the show of which was very moderate—was very active, and fully 2s. per quarter dearer. Malt has an upward tendency, with a good inquiry. Oats advanced quite 1s. 1 bean and pea, 2s. per quarter. An extensive business was done in flour. The top price of English advanced to 70s. per sack. American parcels were 4s. per barrel higher.

October 25.—To-day's market was well attended, and the general trade was firm. Prices were generally higher on the advance.

WHEAT.—Best, 70s. to 72s.; 2nd, 68s. to 70s.; 3rd, 66s. to 68s.; 4th, 64s. to 66s.; 5th, 62s. to 64s.; 6th, 60s. to 62s.; 7th, 58s. to 60s.; 8th, 56s. to 58s.; 9th, 54s. to 56s.; 10th, 52s. to 54s.; 11th, 50s. to 52s.; 12th, 48s. to 50s.; 13th, 46s. to 48s.; 14th, 44s. to 46s.; 15th, 42s. to 44s.; 16th, 40s. to 42s.; 17th, 38s. to 40s.; 18th, 36s. to 38s.; 19th, 34s. to 36s.; 20th, 32s. to 34s.; 21st, 30s. to 32s.; 22nd, 28s. to 30s.; 23rd, 26s. to 28s.; 24th, 24s. to 26s.; 25th, 22s. to 24s.; 26th, 20s. to 22s.; 27th, 18s. to 20s.; 28th, 16s. to 18s.; 29th, 14s. to 16s.; 30th, 12s. to 14s.; 31st, 10s. to 12s.; 32nd, 8s. to 10s.; 33rd, 6s. to 8s.; 34th, 4s. to 6s.; 35th, 2s. to 4s.; 36th, 1s. to 3s.; 37th, 10s. to 12s.; 38th, 8s. to 10s.; 39th, 6s. to 8s.; 40th, 4s. to 6s.; 41st, 2s. to 4s.; 42nd, 1s. to 3s.; 43rd, 10s. to 12s.; 44th, 8s. to 10s.; 45th, 6s. to 8s.; 46th, 4s. to 6s.; 47th, 2s. to 4s.; 48th, 1s. to 3s.; 49th, 10s. to 12s.; 50th, 8s. to 10s.; 51st, 6s. to 8s.; 52nd, 4s. to 6s.; 53rd, 2s. to 4s.; 54th, 1s. to 3s.; 55th, 10s. to 12s.; 56th, 8s. to 10s.; 57th, 6s. to 8s.; 58th, 4s. to 6s.; 59th, 2s. to 4s.; 60th, 1s. to 3s.; 61st, 10s. to 12s.; 62nd, 8s. to 10s.; 63rd, 6s. to 8s.; 64th, 4s. to 6s.; 65th, 2s. to 4s.; 66th, 1s. to 3s.; 67th, 10s. to 12s.; 68th, 8s. to 10s.; 69th, 6s. to 8s.; 70th, 4s. to 6s.; 71st, 2s. to 4s.; 72nd, 1s. to 3s.; 73rd, 10s. to 12s.; 74th, 8s. to 10s.; 75th, 6s. to 8s.; 76th, 4s. to 6s.; 77th, 2s. to 4s.; 78th, 1s. to 3s.; 79th, 10s. to 12s.; 80th, 8s. to 10s.; 81st, 6s. to 8s.; 82nd, 4s. to 6s.; 83rd, 2s. to 4s.; 84th, 1s. to 3s.; 85th, 10s. to 12s.; 86th, 8s. to 10s.; 87th, 6s. to 8s.; 88th, 4s. to 6s.; 89th, 2s. to 4s.; 90th, 1s. to 3s.; 91st, 10s. to 12s.; 92nd, 8s. to 10s.; 93rd, 6s. to 8s.; 94th, 4s. to 6s.; 95th, 2s. to 4s.; 96th, 1s. to 3s.; 97th, 10s. to 12s.; 98th, 8s. to 10s.; 99th, 6s. to 8s.; 100th, 4s. to 6s.; 101st, 2s. to 4s.; 102nd, 1s. to 3s.; 103rd, 10s. to 12s.; 104th, 8s. to 10s.; 105th, 6s. to 8s.; 106th, 4s. to 6s.; 107th, 2s. to 4s.; 108th, 1s. to 3s.; 109th, 10s. to 12s.; 110th, 8s. to 10s.; 111th, 6s. to 8s.; 112th, 4s. to 6s.; 113th, 2s. to 4s.; 114th, 1s. to 3s.; 115th, 10s. to 12s.; 116th, 8s. to 10s.; 117th, 6s. to 8s.; 118th, 4s. to 6s.; 119th, 2s. to 4s.; 120th, 1s. to 3s.; 121st, 10s. to 12s.; 122nd, 8s. to 10s.; 123rd, 6s. to 8s.; 124th, 4s. to 6s.; 125th, 2s. to 4s.; 126th, 1s. to 3s.; 127th, 10s. to 12s.; 128th, 8s. to 10s.; 129th, 6s. to 8s.; 130th, 4s. to 6s.; 131st, 2s. to 4s.; 132nd, 1s. to 3s.; 133rd, 10s. to 12s.; 134th, 8s. to 10s.; 135th, 6s. to 8s.; 136th, 4s. to 6s.; 137th, 2s. to 4s.; 138th, 1s. to 3s.; 139th, 10s. to 12s.; 140th, 8s. to 10s.; 141st, 6s. to 8s.; 142nd, 4s. to 6s.; 143rd, 2s. to 4s.; 144th, 1s. to 3s.; 145th, 10s. to 12s.; 146th, 8s. to 10s.; 147th, 6s. to 8s.; 148th, 4s. to 6s.; 149th, 2s. to 4s.; 150th, 1s. to 3s.; 151st, 10s. to 12s.; 152nd, 8s. to 10s.; 153rd, 6s. to 8s.; 154th, 4s. to 6s.; 155th, 2s. to 4s.; 156th, 1s. to 3s.; 157th, 10s. to 12s.; 158th, 8s. to 10s.; 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WATKINS'S COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LONDON DIRECTORY, for 1835. CAUTION.—
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KENSINGTON GARDENS.—THE COALBROOKDALE GATES, ROTTEN-ROW.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

THE improvements of these celebrated metropolitan Gardens, which the poet Crabbe describes as in effect not exhilarating, yet alive and pleasant, have been the work of several years. Well do we remember the guardian spirit in which the late Mr. Loudon gave the benefit of his experience in suggesting these improvements to the authorities; and it would have gladdened his generous heart to have witnessed the erection of the handsome gates within a short distance from his own residence at Bayswater. These, however, are but a portion of one of the most striking alterations—namely, the formation of a grand walk across the Gardens. At the entrance from the King's-road—or Rotten-

row, as it is now commonly called—has been placed the Coalbrookdale Gates, which decorated the southern transept of the Crystal Palace, in Hyde-park. Thus, they are an interesting memorial of the first Exhibition, within a short distance of its very site. The Gates have, however, been altered to suit the position they now occupy. The wings which, as they stood in the Palace, curved forward and downwards from the centre gates, are now made quite straight, and on the same level, terminated by stone piers, upon which stand the original dwarf piers, with their elaborate vases, of a sporting character, being ornamented with stags' heads, admirably executed. These Gates are, at present, unused; whilst those represented in our second illustration, give access to the pedestrian from the Bayswater-road, almost opposite

the new portion called the Craven-hill-estate. These gates are quite plain—the piers are of white brick, with stone cornices, and the railing of the ordinary kind. The Gates are, however, a great addition to the appearance as well as usefulness to the road, affording facility of egress to the Gardens, long wanted about that portion of Bayswater and the surrounding neighbourhood.

Half a century since part of the Gardens was wilderness and swampy waste, of which we find a singular record in the minutes of the Board of Green Cloth, in the year 1798, granting a pension of £18 per annum to Sarah Gray, widow, in consideration of the loss of her husband, who was accidentally shot, while the keepers were hunting foxes in Kensington Gardens.



KENSINGTON GARDENS.—NEW GATES, BAYSWATER-ROAD.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THE veil that obscured the fate of Sir John Franklin has been unexpectedly lifted. Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, has reached England, bringing with him from the Arctic Seas a number of articles that belonged to Sir John Franklin and his companions. The story of the recovery of these memorials is most painfully interesting. Dr. Rae's account—which may, of course, be implicitly relied upon—is this:—In the spring he fell in with a party of Esquimaux, who were in possession of a number of articles known to belong to Sir John Franklin himself, and other things, the property of members of his party. These articles included, amongst the rest, some silver plate bearing the crests of the owners. When the Esquimaux were questioned as to the way in which they had become possessed of such valuables belonging to officers of the Royal Navy of England, they said that the vessels of Franklin had been crushed in the icebergs, and their crews forced to set out over the snow on their way towards the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company—that in 1850 the Esquimaux had met forty Englishmen belonging to Sir John Franklin's ships travelling on foot, and dragging a boat over the ice, near King William's Land; that the officer in command of these unfortunates had bought from the Esquimaux for his followers a small seal, being greatly in want of provisions; that at a later period the Esquimaux found the dead bodies of all this party on the ice near Back River; and that the Esquimaux helped themselves to the stores of the dead—taking gunpowder, silver, plate, and whatever else they thought fit to appropriate.

Dr. Rae, whose previous exploits as an Arctic traveller, have already so highly distinguished him, landed at Deal on Sunday, and immediately proceeded to the Admiralty, and laid before Sir James Graham the melancholy evidence on which his report is founded. Dr. Rae was not employed in searching for Sir John Franklin, but in completing his survey of the coast of Boothia. He justly thought, however, that the information he had obtained greatly outweighed the importance of his survey, and he has hurried home to satisfy the public anxiety as to the fate of the long-lost expedition, and to prevent the risk of any more lives in a fruitless search. It would seem, from his description of the place in which the bodies were found, that both Sir James Ross and Lieutenant Bellot must have been within a few miles of the spot to which our unfortunate countrymen had struggled on in their desperate march. A few of the unfortunate men must, he thinks, have survived until the arrival of the wildfowl, about the end of May, 1850, as shots were heard, and fresh bones and feathers of geese were noticed, near the scene of the sad event.

The following is Dr. Rae's Report to the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

Repulse Bay, July 29.

Sir,—I have the honour to mention, for the information of my Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty, that during my journey over the ice and snow this spring, with the view of completing the survey of the west shore of Boothia, I met with Esquimaux in Pelly Bay, from one of whom I learned that a party of "white men" (Kablounans) had perished from want of food some distance to the westward, and not far beyond a large river, containing many falls and rapids. Subsequently, further particulars were received, and a number of articles purchased, which place the fate of a portion, if not of all, of the then survivors of Sir John Franklin's long-lost party beyond a doubt—a fate terrible as the imagination can conceive.

The substance of the information obtained at various times and from various sources was as follows:—

In the spring, four winters past (spring, 1850), a party of "white men," amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux, who were killing seals near the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island. None of the party could speak the Esquimaux language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ship, or ships, had been crushed by ice, and that they were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and purchased a small seal from the natives. At a later date the same season, but previous to the breaking up of the ice, the bodies of some thirty persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey to the N.W. of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River (named by the Esquimaux Doot-ko-hi-calk) as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried (probably those of the first victims of famine), some were in a tent or tents, others under the boat which had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulders, and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him.



RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—CRESTS ON ARTICLES OF PLATE BROUGHT BY DR. RAE.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our wretched countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging existence.

There appeared to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the kegs or cases containing it; and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high-water mark, having probably been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, compasses, telescopes, guns (several double-barrelled), &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of those different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks. I purchased as many as I could get. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough sketch of the crests and initials of the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the bodies were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and who had seen the party when travelling.

I offer no apology for taking the liberty of addressing you, as I do so from a belief that their Lordships would be desirous of being put in possession at as early a date as possible of any tidings, however meagre and unexpectedly obtained, regarding this painfully interesting subject.



DR. RAE.—(FROM A DAGUERRÉOTYPE BY BEARD.)

I may add, that, by means of our guns and nets, we obtained an ample supply of provisions last autumn, and my small party passed the winter in snow houses in comparative comfort, the skins of the deer shot affording abundant warm clothing and bedding. My spring journey was a failure, in consequence of an accumulation of obstacles, several of which my former experience in Arctic travelling had not taught me to expect.—I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE, C.F.

Commanding Hudson's Bay Company's Arctic Expedition.

List of articles purchased from the Esquimaux, said to have been obtained at the place where the bodies of the persons reported to have died of famine were found (See the Illustration), viz:—

1 silver table fork .. Crest No. 1	1 silver table fork, initials H. D. S. G.
3 " " do. " " " 2	1 " " do. " " A. McD.
1 " spoon .. " " 3	1 " " do. " " G. A. M.
1 " " do. " " 4	1 " " do. " " I. T.
1 "Motto: "Spero meliora." "	1 "dessert spoon.. J. S. P.
1 "fork " " 4	1 round silver plate, engraved, "Sir John Franklin, K.C.B."
1 "Motto: "Spero meliora." "	1 star or order, with motto, "Nec aspera terrent," on one side; and on the reverse, "G.R. MDCCCXV."
1 "dessert fork .. " 5	
1 "table spoon .. " 5	
1 "tea do. " " 5	

Also a number of other articles with no marks by which they could be recognised; but which will be handed over with those abovementioned to the Secretary of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.

Repulse Bay, July, 1854.

JOHN RAE, C.F.

We are enabled to add that Dr. Rae's party traced the west coast of Boothia, from the Castor and Pollux river, up to Cape Porter of Sir James C. Ross, by which it was proved that King William's Land is a large island. Dr. Rae's extreme north point near Cape Porter was 69 deg. 5 min. N. The width of land from Pelly Bay on the east, and the Castor and Pollux river on the west of Boothia, is fully sixty miles. The "Committee Islands" of Dean and Simpson, are small rocky elevations on a low flat part of the continent. Dr. Rae could have easily accomplished a portion of the survey between the Magnetic Pole and Bellot Strait, but the leaving a part undone was nearly as bad as doing none of it; accordingly, he did not make the attempt. The unexpected and unusual obstacles of foggy weather and deep soft snow were among the causes of failure, and the news heard of Franklin's fate put a stop to a half formed intention of passing another winter at Repulse Bay.

It is now more than nine years since Sir John Franklin left this country on his ill-fated voyage of discovery. The North-West Expedition, which sailed in the summer of 1845, consisted of the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, under the command of Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier. Their instructions were to pass through Baffin's Bay to Barrow's Strait, and then endeavour to find an outlet towards the west. Strange to say, although between nine and ten years have elapsed since the sailing of the *Erebus* and *Terror* from Sheerness, that the whole which we know of their adventures, their discoveries, and their misfortunes, may be stated in a few lines. The last communication received through any channel from any member of the expedition was contained in letters written by Sir John Franklin himself, only two months after his departure, and dated from an island in Baffin's Bay. The next point at which we have any trace of the adventurers is a small inlet in the vicinity of Cape Riley, at which point it is proved that they were quartered during the first winter of their absence, and where an inscription on the graves of three seamen shows that some at least of the party must have remained until April, 1846. They had then been more than twelve months from home; and from that time down to the disastrous period indicated by the Esquimaux narrative now brought to light, we have nothing but speculation to guide us as to the course which they took.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

In several Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we have illustrated this ill-fated Expedition, and the several searches made for the missing explorers. It may be useful and interesting to recapitulate the Numbers wherein the principal of these Engravings have appeared, with a view to aid such readers as are anxious to trace the connected narrative of this most melancholy chapter in the History of Discovery.

No. 160 contains a Portrait of Sir John Franklin; the two ships, *Erebus* and *Terror*; the Cabins of Franklin and Fitzjames; with the account of the sailing of the Expedition, May 10th, 1845.

No. 316 contains a series of Illustrations of the Attendants of the Expedition (the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*) under Sir James Ross, in search of Franklin, May, 1848.

No. 373 contains the *North Star* (Captain Sanders) Searching Expedition, with its peculiar fittings and appointments, which left in May, 1849.

No. 393 contains the Esquimaux Sketch of the four Ships in Prince Regent's Inlet, received by the Admiralty, Oct. 5, 1849.

No. 399 contains the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, on their return, November, 1849; a Chart of the Route of the Expedition; and three scenes of its perils.

No. 401 contains "A Travelling Party in Prince Regent's Inlet."

No. 426 contains Capt. Austin's Expedition (the *Resolute*, *Pioneer*, *Assistance*, and *Intrepid*), which left in May, 1850.

No. 440 contains a View of the First Iceberg seen by Captain Austin's Expedition, June 3, 1850.

No. 510 contains FOURTEEN PORTRAITS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS CREW, from Photographs taken by Mr. Beard immediately before the departure of the Expedition.

No. 517 contains an Outline of the Discoveries made by the respective Searching Parties from Captain Penny's Expedition.

No. 521 contains Twelve Characteristic Sketches from Captain Austin's Expedition.

No. 524 contains the *Isabel* (Capt. Beatson) fitted out for the search at the expense of Lady Franklin and Capt. Beatson. This Number likewise contains the several vessels of Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition:—*Assistance*, *Resolute*, *North Star*, *Pioneer*, and *Intrepid*; and a copy of the Sketch (two vessels), received from Mr. Simpson.

No. 555 contains Portraits of Sir Edward Belcher, Captain Kellett, and Captain Pullen.

No. 556 contains Portraits of Commander McClintock, Commander Richards, Lieutenant Osborn, Mr. Allard, and Mr. Pullen.

No. 596 contains five characteristic Scenes and Portraits from the Search of the *Isabel*.

No. 653 contains a Chart of the Arctic Regions, showing the North-West Passage connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

No. 649 contains Portraits of Capt. Inglefield and the late Lieut. Bellot.

No. 650 contains Four Views taken during Capt. Inglefield's Expedition (*Phoenix* and *Breadalbane*), including the Loss of the *Breadalbane*.

No. 651 contains three Views from the sketch-book of Lieut. Cresswell, illustrating events in the search of the *Investigator*, and described in Captain McClure's despatches.

No. 652 contains Portraits of Captain McClure and Lieut. Cresswell.

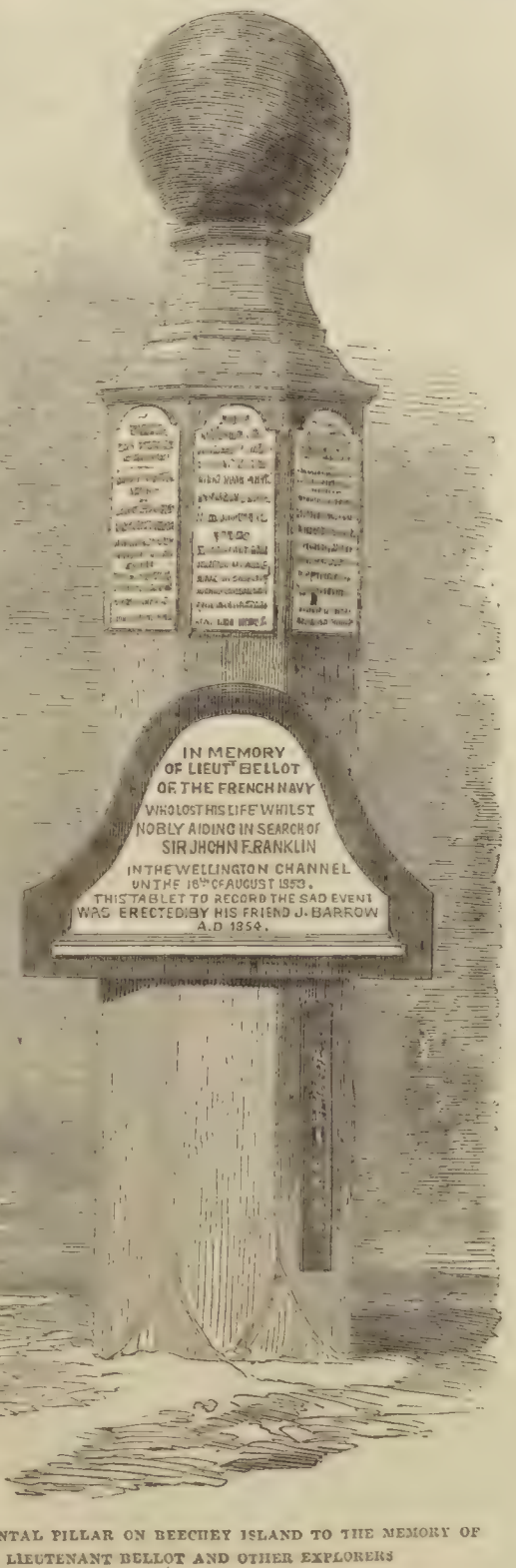
Next week we hope to engrave the several other memorials of Franklin, and his companions.

MEMORIAL PILLAR ON BEECHY ISLAND.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 29 we engraved the Tablet taken out by Captain Inglefield, in the *Phoenix*, to be erected upon Beechy Island, in memory of Lieut. Bellot. This Tablet has been placed upon a pillar, nine feet high, in the base of which is a letter-box for the receipt of communications from such voyagers as may touch at the island. Above the Bellot Memorial are other inscriptions upon the several faces of the pillar; and we are certain that each of these records of enterprise and peril will be read with the deepest sympathy.

Sacred to the memory of Mons. BELLOT, Lieutenant in the French Navy, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, who accompanied Mr. Kennedy and Captain Inglefield, on their respective visits to the Arctic Regions. While attached to H.M.S. *Phoenix*, under Captain Inglefield, he gallantly volunteered to convey despatches to Captain Sir E. Belcher, with a sledges crew from H.M.S. *North Star*. In a heavy gale of wind, on the 18th August, 1853, he was drowned by the disruption of the ice, near Cape Grinnell, much lamented by the Arctic squadron, and all who had the pleasure of knowing his value and noble spirit.

Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM CUTBUSH, Private Royal Marine, H.M.S. *Assistance*, a native of Northiam, Sussex, who died on board, 27th February, 1853, after a protracted illness from disease of the lungs, aged 24 years. He served with credit in his corps for upwards of 16 years and 4 months, gaining by his good conduct 2 badges of merit, in addition to the Syrian Medal. During 12 months of the above period he served in H.M.S. *Assistance*, gaining the respect of Captain and officers, and beloved by all who knew him, and died



MONUMENTAL PILLAR ON BEECHY ISLAND TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT BELLOT AND OTHER EXPLORERS

deeply lamented by his shipmates. "Happy are they who die in the Lord." He lies interred in Northumberland Sound.

Sacred to the memory of ISAAC BARNETT, Captain of the Main'op, and GEORGE HARRIS, A.B. Seaman of H.M.S. *Assistance*—the latter attached to H.M.S. Tender *Pioneer*. Isaac Barnett departed this life on 23rd January, 1854, aged 28 years. George Harris, departed this life on 9th January, 1854, aged 30½ years. Both fell victims to scurvy, although the former laboured primarily under a morbid affection of the arctic. Their remains lie interred on shore at Blaster Bay, where H.M.S. *Assistance* and Tender wintered '53, '54. "Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

Sacred to the memory of JOHN AMES, A.B., who died on board H.M.S. *Investigator*, at Baring Island, April 11th, 1853, aged 29 years.

Sacred to the memory of JOHN BOYLE, A.B., who died on board H.M. ship *Investigator*, at Baring Island, April 6, 1853, aged 29 years.

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS MORAN, A.B., of H.M.S. *Investigator*, who died on board H.M. ship *North Star*, at Beechey Island, May 22, 1854, aged 34 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. H. H. SAINSBURY, Mate, late of H.M. ship *Investigator*, who died on board H.M. ship *Resolute*, off Cape Cockburn, November 14, 1853, aged 26 years.

Relieved from earthly sorrows, which on my heart hath pressed,
I thank the gentle Divine which lays th' art to rest.

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS MORLEY, Private Royal Marine, who died suddenly on board H.M.S. *Resolute*, at Dally Island, October 19, 1852, aged 40 years. Also to the memory of GEORGE DROVER, Captain of the Forecastle, who died on board H.M.S. tender *Intrepid*, at Dally Island, December 12, 1852, aged 28 years.

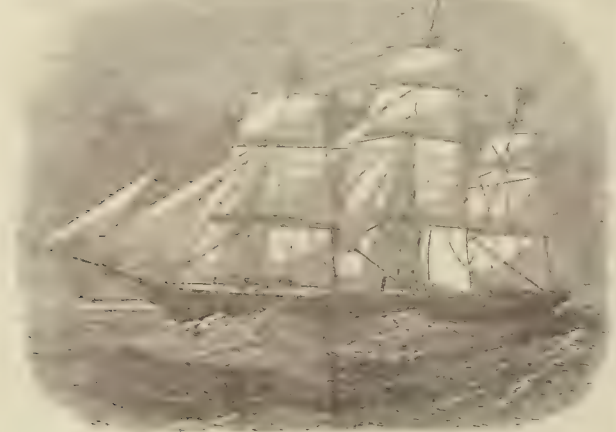
Sacred to the memory of JOHN COOMBS, Stoker, H.M.S. tender *Intrepid*, who died suddenly while travelling near Point Nias, Bicklik Island, May 12, 1853, aged 31 years. Also to the memory of THOMAS HOOD, Private Royal Marine, who died on board H.M.S. tender *Intrepid*, off Cape Cockburn, January 2nd, 1851, aged 36 years.

Sacred to the memory of JOHN KERR, Gunner's Mate, who died on board H.M. ship *Investigator*, at Baring Island, April 13, 1853, aged 34 years. Also to the memory of JAMES WILKIE, Ice Quartermaster, who died on board H.M.S. tender *Intrepid*, off Cape Cockburn, February 2, 1854, aged 38 years.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. ARMSTRONG.—While the *Investigator* was in the Arctic Sea, the surgeon of the ship was Dr. Armstrong. Through his zeal and assiduity the men were kept in general good health. On Tuesday the crew was paid off. In order to mark their sense of his exertions in their behalf, they subscribed the handsome sum of seventy guineas, and immediately on being paid off a deputation of ten of their number proceeded to the Ship Hotel, and presented to Dr. Armstrong, in the presence of a number of his brother officers, a gold chronometer and their gold chain, valued at seventy guineas, as a testimony of their sincere respect and affection during their five years' arduous service while discovering the North-West passage. The gift was handed to Dr. Armstrong with an appropriate address, signed by each individual, which was answered by Dr. Armstrong in a neat speech. The men then turned round to Lieutenant Bedford Pim, and said, "If it had not been for you, sir, many of us now present would never have seen Old England again. All of us look upon you as a deliverer, and we shall never forget the joy we felt when you reached us." Lieutenant Pim answered:—"Thank you, my lads. I shall never forget our meeting. I congratulate you on your having escaped a similar fate to that of Sir John Franklin. I hope you will now enjoy yourselves to your hearts' content; and next spring I dare say we shall meet again under the walls of Cronstadt, perhaps in St. Petersburg itself."

THE AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER "RED JACKET."

THE passage of the clipper ship *Red Jacket* to Australia and home has excited considerable interest, not only on account of its great and hitherto unprecedented speed, but likewise of the dangerous position in which the vessel was placed among the ice off Cape Horn, in August last. The outward passage was remarkable for light winds, till off the Cape of Good Hope, till which time the top-gallant sails did not require to be furled. Thence, to Melbourne, the passage was one of unparalleled rapidity. The season being the dead of the winter, the weather was cold and severe; the whole fore body of the ship was covered with solid ice, arising from the distance run to the south.



THE "RED JACKET."

"The homeward passage" (writes a Correspondent, who was a passenger) "promised well, until we had crossed the equator eight or nine degrees—the time occupied in making 0.52 north being only forty-two days. We confidently anticipated a passage of sixty days; but it was frustrated by head-wind and calms. The *Red Jacket* was not in such good trim for sailing on the homeward as on the outward passage, being too light and much deeper aft than forward; she, however, often logged seventeen or eighteen knots in a stiff breeze, and fourteen and fifteen close hauled. No extraordinarily rough weather was experienced in either passage. We had a number of severe gales. On the 18th of August we were running under close-reefed main and foretop-sails, and fore-topmast-staysail—being the least canvas under which she was ever placed. A high sea on. She never shipped any water worth speaking of, except on the 31st of the same month, while running before another heavy squall or gale, when she took water in, in one sea, at three places. She was carrying a good deal of canvas, having foresail and fore and main topgallants set—no sail on the mizen mast. The log shows the extraordinary amount of calms we had north of the line—a whole week at one stretch; and even after, we had only a few days with anything like a breeze; the wind being adverse, after the first week of calms, until the 7th October, driving us away to the westward as far as 43 deg. 3m. west.

"Regarding the ice in which she was bound, I send you a few particulars. On the morning of the 24th August, I was roused out of sleep by the noise of shortening sail, and the look-out singing out "Land!" The ice had been seen some time before, but the solid masses were supposed, in the dark, to be land. On getting out, I found we were in smooth water, and large masses of ice floating about us. As the day broke, we found ourselves sailing along a lake of water, not unlike a canal.

"The ice seemed to extend on every side, in solid fields, as far as the eye could reach, without any prospect of getting out, so that we had to follow this channel. All sail was clewed up, except the topsails; and, as there was a good breeze, we proceeded along at about four or five knots. Our situation at this time seemed most appalling, as we appeared to be getting further into the ice, so that by ten or eleven o'clock, we were almost making up our minds to remain for weeks in this fearful situation.

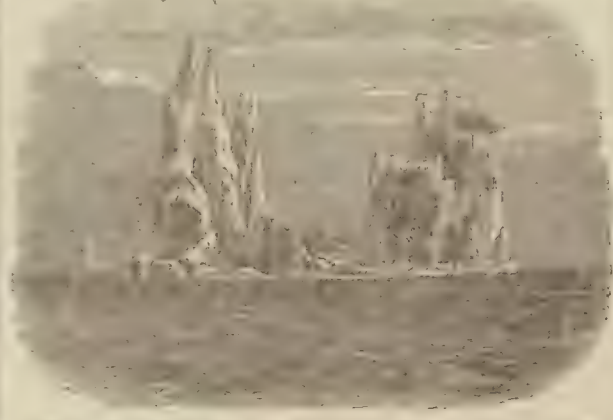
"About noon the Captain and second mate, who had been on the fore-top-sail-yard all morning, discovered clear sea again; to gain which we had to force a passage through dense masses of ice (the Sketch shows

"We soon got clear, and the rest of the day we saw no traces of ice, and were very thankful we had got off it so easy. But, to our dismay, at eight p.m. we again fell in with it. The ship was put about, and sail shortened for the night, and we ran back to the clear water in which we had been sailing. At daybreak sail was made; and at seven a.m. we came up to the ice. At first, it was only large pans, much melted; the water having all the appearance of brine, and quite thick round them. Afterwards, large masses of broken icebergs presented themselves. In guiding the ship through these, great difficulty was experienced. When it is considered that these solid masses have three times as much of their body under water as above, the danger can easily be imagined, it being almost as bad as sailing among rocks. Very large icebergs were also interspersed here, and visible all round. This day we cleared it again about noon. Icebergs were still, however, seen, both near and in the distance. Their appearance is most grand. The Sketch shows one



of the largest of these bergs, which was thought to be about two miles in circumference and one hundred feet high. It was passed about four or five miles distant, on our starboard and lee side. We hove too again at night. Next day, Saturday, was, for the most part, a dead calm, and we were carried back with the current; not a breath of wind; the day most beautiful; clear sky and pleasant, only the air sharp. Icebergs were, however, still seen.

"Next day, Sunday, we passed a number more, which was the last ice seen. One of these was most grand, which we cleared on our port and windward side about one mile, or less, distant. The Sketch shows this berg, about 200 feet high.



"The weather during this period was clear and fine; indeed the day before encountering the ice was beautiful—a fine light breeze, which heightened towards evening—sea smooth. We were running, close hauled, fourteen knots an hour steadily, during the night. The sun had set in deep crimson, behind a bank of clouds over against Cape Horn."

MONTE ROSA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—Seeing my name mentioned in your last Number, as having been the first traveller, since the ascent of M. Stuebe, to explore the northern side of Monte Rosa, permit me to add a few observations to the interesting narrative of Mr. Kennedy. The name of the guide who first attained the summit of the Hochste Spitze is neither Turgwald nor Durchwald, but Tauchwald. He is the best guide I have ever known in the Alps; having a strength and endurance truly marvellous. He carried, without apparent effort, the whole provisions of my expedition—the two other guides being quite exhausted by the rarity of the air, and the fatigue of walking through snow up to the hips on a very steep incline. He also enjoys the reputation of being the best cobbler in the valley.

I may mention, for the advantage of future ascenders, the reasons that prevented my attaining the highest point. Contrary to my suggestions, the guides all asserted that two o'clock would be soon enough to leave the Riffelberg, though the full moon rose two hours earlier. The consequence was that, when we arrived at the steepest part of the ascent, the sun had surmounted the crest of the mountain, and soon rendered the snow so soft that we sunk up to the knees, or even hips, at every step, which made our progress excessively laborious. Mr. Kennedy, being a month later than myself, avoided this inconvenience. We were also delayed for an hour or more in attempting a short cut up a slope of ice, where every step had to be made with the hatchet, and which proved so steep that further progress was out of the question, and we had to retrace our steps and try another route. This was, no doubt, avoided in subsequent ascents. The heat, after the sun rose, was most oppressive, though it froze hard in the shade—the snow getting softer; so, on our arrival at the plateau, Tauchwald strongly advised me not to attempt the ascent of the cone, as this would delay us from one and a half to two hours; and that, by that time, the state of the snow on the glacier lower down would be such as to render the return highly dangerous. The last climb, at the time of my visit would have been very hazardous, as the great heat of the sun, during ten days of fine weather, had melted the snow in the crevices of the rock, causing the water to trickle over its surface, which the nightly frosts thus converted into an almost continuous sheet of polished ice, so that no foot-hold was perceptible on it.

On our return, I found that Tauchwald's advice was wise; as we had a good deal of difficulty in passing the snow bridges over the crevasses, which frequently gave way with one or other of the party, whose fall into the chasm was only prevented by the rope with which we were tied together.

Let me advise future travellers, if they attempt the ascent in July or August (which is considered the best season for the high Alps), to profit by my experience, and start from the Riffelberg at midnight, at the latest, so that they may reach the plateau while the snow is yet hard; and the fatigues of the climb will be thus diminished by one half.

I may mention to those who wish to explore the snowy solitudes of these mountains, without the fatigues and dangers of an ascent of Monte Rosa, that to the N.W. of that mountain there is a peak 13,000 feet in height, called the Curia di Tazzi, to the right of the redoubtable pass of the Weiss Thier, which may be easily reached in four hours, from the Riffel, the whole ascent being on a gentle slope. There is no mountain, to my knowledge, in the Alps, of such elevation, that may be so easily attained. The view is much the same as that from Monte Rosa, except the part shut out by the mass of that mountain, comprising the icy sea of Swiss, Savoyard, and Tyrolean pinnacles, to the north and east; to the south, the valleys and lakes of Italy, the vast plain of Lombardy, bounded by the maritime Alps, whose dim blue outline alone prevents a glimpse of the Mediterranean.

S. D. BIRD,

King's College, London.

CORN STATISTICS.—From a recent parliamentary return, it appears that, in the year 1853, there were imported into the United Kingdom 6,235,860 quarters of wheat and wheat flour, of which 1,145,845 quarters were imported from Prussia, 1,071,173 quarters from Russia, 1,582,611 quarters from the United States of America, and 169,140 quarters from British possessions out of Europe. Of the whole quantity, 135,856 quarters were re-exported. In the same year, France imported 789,493 imperial quarters of wheat and 301,820 cwt. of wheat flour; and exported 31,491 quarters of wheat and 346,613 cwt. of wheat flour. The average *Gazette* price of wheat in England in the year 1853 was 53s. 3d. per quarter; and the average price for the three years—1851, 1852, and 1853—was 44s. 2d. per quarter. The average price of wheat in France, during the same three years, was 43s. 3d.; in Belgium, 48s. 1½d.; and in Prussia, 39s. 3½d.

VARNA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

September 24, 1854.

[By some unaccountable delay in the Post-office, the following letter from our Special Correspondent, now at Balacava, from whom we have received communications of sixteen days later date, was only delivered at our office on Wednesday. Though it has thus lost some portion of its interest, we, nevertheless, present it to our readers, as every scrap of information that comes direct from the seat of War is of value to the public.]

Perceiving that all chance of further offensive operations in the Danubian Principalities was gone, and thinking that the chief interest of the remainder of this campaign was concentrated in the direction of Sebastopol, I left Bucharest for Varna, in a post caroutza, or araba, of which I recollect giving you once a description in a letter from Kalafat. On the first occasion, if my memory serves me, the chief source of annoyance was mud flying about in all directions; on this it was not mud, but dust, which nearly smothered me. The speed with which the postillions drove their four horses to Kalarasch did not avail to prevent the choking shower from surrounding the vehicle; for the wind, which came from behind, blew it right on. It was not without a certain sense of pleasure, therefore, that I saw the end of my journey approaching. The road had become less dusty, and I had sunk into a doze, when the shouts of the postillion awoke me, and I discovered an Egyptian close by quietly taking aim with his musket. This was what in France is called *un réveil désagréable*. The Egyptian, having given up the idea of using his weapon, was proceeding to search the vehicle and my pockets, when a vigorous oath in Turkish, and a request to know where the sergeant was, brought our friend to a sense of his duty as a sentry, and he desisted from further search, and handed me to the next vidette without violence. It is somewhat dangerous to enter a camp in night without the password: it subjects one to various delays and suspicions. The soldiers on this occasion awoke the sergeant, the sergeant awoke the Lieutenant, the Lieutenant his Captain, the last his Major; and I was about to be handed over to the Colonel, who, doubtless, would have sent me to Achmet Pacha, when, fortunately, a patrol came up, whose Captain knew me, and I was allowed to proceed unmolested into Kalarasch; and it was not without a certain sense of pleasure that I found myself secure in the village which a few weeks before Paskiewitch had had for head-quarters. The entire distance from Bucharest to Kalarasch is flat; and from Kalarasch to Silistria, a distance of about nine miles, there is likewise not a hillock. From Silistria to Varna the road led through a much more picturesque scenery. It ran constantly through the Delli Orman (literally translated, the Mad Forest), over hills and through vales clad with bright autumnal vegetation, and interspersed with villages, or remains of villages, in great number. No one who has not passed through the country can have the slightest idea of the extent of devastation caused during the last spring by the Bashi-bozouks. Most of the villages have suffered more or less. In some, half the houses were burnt down; in others, a third; but, in one or two instances, the whole village has disappeared. Thus, the spot where stood Buyuk Kamardjik is marked by heaps of ruins and solitary chimneys—the only solid piece of masonry that ever resists fire in these countries. This cruel destruction of the homes of peasants is the more extraordinary, from the fact of its having been perpetrated, not upon Christians, but upon Turks—a proof that it was not fanaticism, but mere wantonness, that caused the act. About a third of the inhabitants have returned to their villages, the rest having migrated to Asia, and removed their household gods to a safe shelter from the attacks of the Russians. This depopulation of Bulgaria, which has taken place not merely in the villages between Silistria and Varna, but throughout the whole of the Dobrukscha, and even to Schumla, and Timova, is likely to have some curious effects, which may be marked in the future history of this province; especially when the question arises as to the relative positions which the Christians and Mohamedans are to hold towards each other. The few inhabitants that were to be found in the villages and farms were all extremely busy in taking in the crops of barley and wheat which this year had given a plentiful harvest; and there was not a yard which did not contain five or six enormous stacks. The vast number of wild ponies which overrun this country and Wallachia, had often been to me a source of wonder. I could not conceive the use of them: they appeared not to serve for riding, nor for carriage, for the only beasts of draught are bullocks and buffaloes. Now the wonder ceased. In every farm yard, were herds of these wild ponies serving as mules to beat corn from the ear. A wide circular pound surrounded by palisades is prepared for this purpose. The ground is first hardened by sprinkling and beating; the corn is laid thickly over, and a troop of horses is driven in. A boy with a long whip follows them, and drives them round and round, till the entire mass is reduced to something very like powder. Two or three men then come in and throw up the straw with forks. The light particles fly off in the air, the grain falls in a heap, and so is winnowed. Such is the mode of preparing wheat and barley for the market all over Bulgaria, Roumelia, Wallachia, and Moldavia. Horses costing nothing to feed, for they roam wild, are a substitute for machinery and human labour. It is almost needless to remark that a great part of a crop is lost in this way; but the quantities grown are so great that the loss is not seriously felt.

On reaching Varna, I heard the joyful tidings of the successful landing of the Allied army at Old Fort, in the Crimea. The operation was performed on the 15th, without accident, and was completed in eight hours. Old Fort is a ruin, about twenty-eight or thirty miles from Sebastopol, and separated from it by three streams, one of which is of a respectable breadth. It is supposed that by this time these streams have been crossed, notwithstanding the opposition which may be offered by a corps of 25,000 men, which is prepared to arrest the passage. News received here up to the 17th inst. notices some slight skirmishes with Cossacks, and the loss of several straggling Zouaves while in quest of plunder. In one instance, the capture of some of these men had something in it of the ludicrous. They were engaged in the chase of ducks, and were swimming stark naked in a pond, when a number of Cossacks surrounded them and made them prisoners. The Russians, we are told, have been taken by surprise, and did not expect the expedition to start this campaign. Prince Menschikoff had heard that the armies were so decimated by sickness as to be unable to leave Varna, and he had counter-ordered the march of reinforcements destined to the Crimea. The result, according to general belief, is that there are not more than 50,000 men to oppose us, 25,000 of whom are on the rivers which separate the Allies from Sebastopol, and 25,000 in the town itself. The Tartars are said to be by no means unfavourable to us and to have offered all kinds of provisions and means of carriage. The crops are all standing in the plains, and will therefore afford a rich supply.

About 1500 English remain here, but are embarking to-day to join their corps in the Crimea; as for the French, they are still encamped here to the number of 22,000.

The lowering of the French duties on wines and spirits is beginning to exercise a positive influence on the wine trade in the south of Germany. This measure of the French Government has greatly pleased the wine growers there.

this scene. It was here she sustained the principal damage to her stem and copper.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

IN conformity with the official programme, the obsequies of Marshal de St. Arnaud were solemnised in the chapel of the Invalides, on the 16th inst. The remains arrived on Monday morning at the Lyons Railway Terminus, where they were deposited in a *chapel ardente*, under the guardianship of a detachment of select troops. So early as seven o'clock the bands of the various corps were heard as they descended the Boulevards in the direction of the Bastille. The weather was not ill-suited to the solemn occasion. The morning was chilly and dark, and though no rain fell, yet the low thin clouds covered the sky as if with a funeral pall, and completely interrupted the beams of the sun. About half-past eight two squadrons of Cuirassiers proceeded in the same direction, and were followed by some detachments of Light Cavalry, and about nine, Marshal Magnan, wearing the full costume of his rank, with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and mounted on a fine charger, rode down the Boulevards followed by a numerous staff of General Officers, and Aides-de-Camp, and attended by an escort of Chasseurs. The troops destined to form the cortege were massed at half past nine at the railroad station; and soon after, those who were to precede the hearse, defiled before it. It was past ten o'clock when a salute of thirteen guns from a battery stationed on the Place de la Bastille, gave notice that the hearse containing the body was in movement. The line marked out for the procession was the following:—The Rue de Lyon, the Boulevards, the Rue Royale, the Place de la Concorde, the Pont de la Concorde, the Quai d'Orsay, the Esplanade of the Invalides. At the head of the cortege were two General Officers of the Army of Paris, with their staffs, preceded by the full band of the 4th Regiment of Mounted Chasseurs. They were followed, at a short distance, by a squadron of light cavalry, with the colours of the regiment unfurled; two squadrons of Cuirassiers, also with full band and colours; and a battery of artillery. These were followed by a battalion of Chasseurs; and the effect produced by the contrast of their dark uniforms, as the sombre mass appeared in the distance, was remarked by every one. Two battalions of infantry, one of light troops, the other of the line, with their drums muffled, and their colours covered with crape, came next. A Brigadier-General of the new Imperial Guard, with his staff, was followed by two squadrons of Guides, whose graceful uniforms relieved the monotonous appearance of the line; a battalion of Chasseurs of the Guard, with their vests, wide blue pantaloons, gathered in below the knee, and the lower part of the leg enclosed in leather greaves, and terminating in white gaiters, somewhat in the fashion of the Zouaves; a battalion of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, dressed as nearly as possible like those of the first Empire, the shakos wound round with white cordons, and terminating in large tassels, and facing to match. The staff of Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, also with his staff, the Generals, and other superior officers not in actual command in Paris, occupied the space between the Imperial Guard and the hearse.

The hearse, which was not encumbered with excessive ornament, was drawn by six horses, with housings of black cloth, adorned with white lace; and the coffin was covered with a large pall worked with various devices. The corners of the pall were held by Generals Bourgon, Reynaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Levasseur, De la Rue, who rode close to the funeral car. The Aides-de-Camp of the deceased Marshal, who had followed his remains from the scene of the battle in which he had taken so distinguished a part, followed immediately behind. Next came his charger, covered with dark housings, embroidered with silver stars, and led by grooms in mourning; and followed by four mourners, in full costume, bearing the Marshal's staff and other insignia. The carriages of the Grand Equerry (the office filled by the deceased in the household of the Emperor), the carriages containing the clergy and the members of his family, two state carriages, drawn each by six horses, with the Duke of Cambes as Grand Master of the Ceremonies; General Rolin, Adjutant-General of the Palace; the Marquis de Toulangeon, Orderly Officer, Lanser, the Count of Montebello, Colonel de Beville, and Captain Merle, Aides-de-Camp and Orderly Officers of the Emperor, came after. The carriage of the Turkish Ambassador closed the file. The gendarmes of the Guard, the grenadiers of the Guard, the artillery of the Guard, a detachment of seamen belonging to the steamer, with an officer, two companies of Sappers, three battalions of the line and Light Infantry, one of Chasseurs, a squadron of the gendarmes of the Seine, and one of the mounted Municipal Guard, followed; while two fine squadrons of Carabiniers, preceded by their band, and carrying their colours, closed the imposing procession. Of these, various corps, composing the elite of the French army, those of the new Imperial Guard, appearing, as they did, for the first time in their new uniforms, attracted the greatest attention. The squadrons of Guides, the Foot Chasseurs of the Guard, with their uniforms half Zouave, half Chasseur d'Afrique, the batteries of Horse Artillery, the Voltigeurs, and Grenadiers, brought the mind irresistibly back to the days of the Empire in all its glory. As the Grenadiers passed every one was struck with the resemblance not merely in costume but in person to those with which the engravings and pictures of that period have made us familiar.

On reaching the Invalides, the car was stationed in front of the gates, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired by a battery placed near the Quai d'Orsay. That part of the cortege which had followed the car then filed off before it. After the filing off, the body was received by the Governor of the Invalides, and carried by hand into the church by decorated sub-officers. Then it was placed on a catafalque in the middle of the nave before the altar. At the corners of the catafalque were the English Ambassador, Marshal Magnan, Admiral de Mackau, and General de Lawet, holding the cords of the pall; and with them were the four Generals who had held the cords during the procession. There were besides present, the Ministers; the Presidents of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State; and deputations from those and other constituted bodies. Among the English officers present were General Sir Harry Smith and his Aides-de-Camp, Colonels Taylor and Holditch, sent especially by the Queen; and Lord Arthur Hay, Aides-de-Camp to Lord Hardinge.

The interior of the Chapel of the Invalides was hung with black cloth, embroidered with silver. Over the catafalque there was a splendid canopy of black cloth, lined with ermine. The body was carried to the catafalque through two lines of pensioners of the Invalides, carrying their flags enveloped in black crape. The galleries were filled with ladies in deep mourning. The two long lines of black bonnets above the embroidered black hangings produced a very singular effect. As the corpse passed up the aisle many of the ladies wept audibly. The interior of the chapel, though well filled, was not crowded. The greater part of the seats were occupied by the *corps diplomatique*, generals, and superior officers, senators, deputies, councillors of state, the presidents of the different courts of justice, and deputations from various constituted public bodies.

When the body entered the chapel the solemn chanting of the priests and the peal of the organ commenced, and the magnificent and moving service for the dead, ordered by the Catholic Church, was proceeded with in the usual form. When the absolution was pronounced there was another salute of artillery. The sprinkling of the coffin with holy water by the distinguished personages present took place in the usual way. The body was then lowered into the vault. As this was being done the cannon again roared, and the troops which were drawn up outside presented arms, and their flags were lowered.

And now, when the last prayer was uttered, the last hymn chanted, and the last blessing given, the coffin was lowered into the vault behind the chapel by the same sub-officers who had deposited it on the catafalque. The thunder of artillery announced that Marshal St. Arnaud was laid in his last resting-place, and the numerous troops drawn up outside the walls, and that lined the alleys surrounding the Invalides, presented arms, and lowered their flags as a last salute to their chief. Soon after, the troops began to leave the ground, and about half-past two the various corps were on their way to their respective barracks. The spectacle, on the whole, was as imposing as can well be imagined. The crowd was immense both in the environs of the Invalides and on the whole line of the procession. All that military pomp could present to the inhabitants of the capital of France as a last tribute of honour to the chief whose energy enabled him to subdue to the last moment of existence the pangs of a cruel and incurable malady, or rather a complication of maladies, was this day done. Less honour could scarcely be paid to one who so largely participated in the first great victory gained by the Allies against Russia, the forerunner of those other conquests which will speedily follow.

NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT (LATE SHIPWRECK) INSTITUTION.—We are glad to observe that, by the will of the late Mr. Samuel J. Lowe, of Chapman-street, the sum of £1000 has been left to this old and valuable institution. In consequence of the many applications for additional life-boats on dangerous points of the coast, the society is in much need of funds, to enable it to comply at once with such demands. The cost of a life-boat, carriage, and boat-house, is about £300. The October gales have already set in with unusual violence and destruction, and many a poor fellow might probably have been saved from a watery grave had succour been at hand.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOOKWORM.—The French and English translations of "Greco" which have come under our observation each give, at the termination, five Problems, or End-games. Of these there is not one of Greco's own invention. We have traced them all to earlier writers. In the Greek MS. lately found at Florence, there are also positions at the end: one of them is the same as one of the five just mentioned; and we have discovered four to have been published before Greco's time. The following is new to us, and looks very like the actual finish of a game:—

White: K at Kt 4th, R at K 2nd, B at K 3rd, P at K 2nd and K R 2nd.

Black: K at Kt 4th, R at Q 2nd, B at K 3rd.

Black to play, and draw the game.

LEX.—The word "east," in the notice to Philo-Chess, was an obvious misprint for "last." In the notice to Senex, read "The celebrated Master Adami, who lived in the time of Harun (the old friend of our boyhood, Haroun Al-Raschid), Caliph of Bagdad."

A SUBSCRIBER.—The annual meeting of the Provincial Chess Association is appointed to be held at Leamington in June next, and the committee of management comprises the names of Lord Lytton (President), the Rev. W. Temple, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Bigland, and Captain Gowan.

AMERICUS.—It is not equal to, though founded on, the following, which appears both in Carrera and Ceolier:—

White: K at Q 4th, P at K 4th, K Kt 3rd and Q R 7th.

Black: K at Q 2nd, R at Q 8th, P at K 4th.

Black to play, and make a drawn game.

ESCALAPIUS.—When a Chess Problem is given in our paper, the conditions of which are that White is to play and Mate in three moves, it is not to be understood that three moves, neither more nor less, must be made, but that White undertakes to give checkmate against the best possible defence in three moves at most.

A SUBSCRIBER.—1. The diagram sent shall be examined. 2. Your Solution of No. 553 is wrong.

A. B. C. Guatemala.—The game, though not critically sound, has some points of interest, and affords promise of better things from both players.

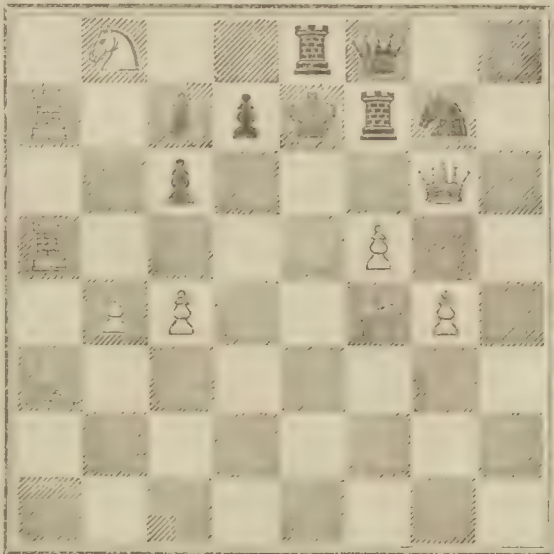
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 557.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B to Q 4th | P moves | 3. B to K 3rd | K moves |
| 2. K to Q 2nd | K to Q 6th, or (a) | 4. R or B mates. | |
| (a) 2. | | | |
| 3. B to Q 2nd | K to K 7th | 4. B mates. | |
| | P moves | | |

PROBLEM No. 558.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to the leading player of the St. George's Halifax Chess-club.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| BLACK (Mr. E. C.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. E. C.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 3rd | 19. Kt to K R 3rd | Q to her B 3rd |
| 2. P to Q 4th | Q to K 2nd | 20. Kt to K Kt 5th | Castles |
| 3. K B to Q 3rd | P to Q 2nd | 21. Kt to K 6th | B takes Kt |
| 4. P to K 5th | P to Q 3rd | 22. P takes B | K to Q Kt sq |
| 5. P to K B 4th | Kt to Q 3rd | 23. Q to K Kt 3rd | B to K B 3rd |
| 6. P to K R 4th | Kt takes Q P | 24. Q to K Kt 6th | R to Q B sq |
| 7. B takes K R P | R takes B | 25. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 4th |
| 8. Q takes Kt | R takes K R P | 26. R takes B | P takes R |
| 9. P takes Q P | P takes P | 27. Q takes P | Q to her 3rd |
| 10. R takes R | Q takes R (ch) | 28. Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 5th |
| 11. Q to K B 2nd | Q to K R 8th | 29. Kt takes K P | P takes P |
| 12. B to K 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | 30. Kt to Q 7th (ch) | K to R sq |
| 13. Kt to Q 2nd | Kt to K Kt 5th | 31. P takes P | Q to Q R 6th (ch) |
| 14. Q to K 2nd | Kt takes B | 32. K to Kt sq | Q takes Q B P |
| 15. Q takes Kt | Q takes K Kt P | 33. Q takes Q | R takes Q |
| 16. Castles | B to Q 2nd | 34. K to Kt 2nd | R to K 6th |
| 17. P to K B 5th | P to K 4th | 35. Kt to Q B 5th | R to K 4th |
| 18. R to K B sq | B to K 2nd | | And wins. |

THE MANCHESTER CHESS-CLUB.—ANNUAL SUPPER.—The annual meeting of this flourishing club was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Star Hotel, and was very respectably attended. The club owes its origin, in its present form, to the amalgamation of two previously existing societies, one formed some fifteen years ago within the Manchester Athenaeum, and the other the old Manchester Chess-club. In this, as in most other cases, "union is strength," for the Manchester Chess-club now numbers upwards of eighty members. After being for a time in somewhat unsettled and migratory condition, the strong desire of the members to ensure quiet and privacy for the due enjoyment of the Royal game, led the club to locate itself in very eligible quarters in Ridgefield, where some of the members may be found, usually from two to ten p.m. every day; but the chief days for play are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, especially in the evenings, when the muster is usually very good. The room is abundantly supplied with all the chess periodicals, with a good library of works on chess (which it has been suggested should circulate amongst the members), and journals which devote a portion of their space to chess notices. Nor is the club flourishing only in its members, but equally so in the prowess of many of its members. In the metropolis, we know it is regarded as, in chess phraseology, "the strongest club in the provinces;" and without at once appropriating that title, we must say that it has done what it could to win and deserve it. On Wednesday evening the members met for play at six o'clock, and the chief game of the evening was one played by consultation—Messrs. J. Kipping, jun., Wood, and King, versus Messrs. Cohen, Ralli, and Bonnell. It commenced about half-past six, and was not concluded when supper was announced, at nine o'clock. It was resumed after supper, and Messrs. Wood and King having been obliged to leave, Mr. Kipping fought singly against his three antagonists, and succeeded in wresting the victory from them, and in winning the game; which, when adjourned for supper, appeared to be in favour of those who eventually lost. We may probably publish this game hereafter. Amongst the guests was Mr. Spreckley, the President of the Liverpool Chess-club, who came over purposely to attend the meeting, on the invitation of the club. At supper, Mr. C. A. Du Val, President of the Club, filled the chair; and Mr. Hans Hasche the vice-chair. About thirty gentlemen sat down. After the cloth was drawn the usual loyal toasts were given from the chair, and received with musical honours. In proposing "the Army and Navy," the President coupled with our own united service that of our gallant allies the French; and observed that, although some of the journals said otherwise, the present war was by no means the first in which they had fought together as allies. In the reign of Charles II., our own Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough) was a Captain in the British force, some 5000 or 10,000 strong, that served under Turenne, in his last struggle with the Imperialists on the Rhine, about 1675. At the battle of Solibay, or Southwold Bay, the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) and the Marechal d'Étrées commanded the English and French fleet against the Dutch, under De Ruyter. There were several other battles in which the English, under Prince Rupert, and the French, under the Marshal just named, fought as allies. The other toasts of the evening were "The Strangers," acknowledged by Mr. Spreckley, President of the Liverpool Chess-club; "Our allies in the club, its German and Greek members," which was acknowledged by Mr. Hans Hasche, on behalf of both nationalities—there being six German and two Greek members present. The other toasts were, the President, the Vice-President, the excellent Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. Kipping, jun.; who, in acknowledging the compliment, congratulated the club on its satisfactory financial position. A number of other toasts, including "The Press" (acknowledged by Mr. Harland, of the *Manchester Gazette*), were drunk and responded to; and the party broke up after spending a most agreeable and intellectual evening.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Lord Mayor of London has received a complimentary address from the Municipal Chambers of Lisbon respecting the reception of the King of Portugal in London.

The Duke of Argyll has purchased the elegant villa so many years occupied by the late Duchess Dowager of Bedford, on Campden-hill, called Bedford Lodge.

A monument to Sir William Wallace is about to be erected on the hill of Barnhill, between Kilmarnock and Ayr.

The line of electric telegraph, which is being established between Vienna and Bucharest, will be completed by the 1st December.

The Sultan has granted the widow of Marshal de St. Arnaud a pension of 25,000 piasters per month.

The *Manner-gesang Verein* of Cologne has again entered into an engagement with Mr. Mitchell, and will, probably, sing in London early in the year 1855.

The Polish refugees in Paris have lost a distinguished countrywoman and a munificent patroness. Princess Czartoryska, Duchess of Wurttemberg, the sister of Prince Adam Czartoryski, died on Saturday, at the age of 83.

One gentleman in Herefordshire will realise £8000 by the sale of this year's growth of hops; while numbers of other hop-growers there have not a hop to sell.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes an edict by Cardinal Antonelli, increasing the duties on hams, sausages, fruit, and groceries, in order to meet the exigencies of the Treasury, and facilitate the conversion of paper money into metallic currency.

Lord and Lady Haddo and family were to leave Alexandria on the 2nd instant, for Upper Egypt, for the winter. The Viceroy placed a Government steamer at the disposal of the noble Lord, to convey him and family up the Nile.

Her Majesty, out of respect to the memory of Captain Hyde Parker, has been pleased to adopt the two little Kustendjeh orphans, whose sad case has lately caused so much commiseration. The little fellows are to remain on board the *Firebrand* until a suitable opportunity for sending them to England shall occur.

The King of Prussia arrived at Sans Souci on the 21st, from Letzingen, where his Majesty has enjoyed the pleasure of three or four days' deer-shooting. The Prince of Prussia has also returned to Berlin, whence he was to proceed to Mayence, of which place his Royal Highness has recently been appointed Governor.

A body of the Chinese immigrants at the Australian gold-fields have applied to the authorities for permission to erect a building for public worship, according to the Chinese version of the liturgy of the Church of England.

An emissary has been arrested in Dusseldorf, having on him a correspondence in English and German from Kossuth and Kinkel.

The King of the Belgians was expected in Brussels on October 21th. The Chambers are to be convoked for the 7th of November.

On Monday their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort entertained the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol—of which city his Grace is Lord High Steward—to a grand banquet at the ducal seat, Badminton-house.

M. Menotti, the nephew of Gio. Menotti, who was the first to raise the standard of revolt at Modena in 1831, has been appointed by the Sardinian Government Professor of French at Casale.

The *Great Britain* screw-steamer arrived at Melbourne on the 28th of August—sixty-seven days from Liverpool.

It is reported at Brussels that Prince Napoleon, the heir-presumptive of the French throne, is about to espouse the daughter of King Leopold, a grandchild of Louis Philippe.

The trustees of the Caledonian Society, London, have agreed to admit 150 children to their hospital school, the offspring of soldiers, sailors, or marines killed in the war.

The King of Denmark is about to visit the Duchy of Schleswig and Holstein. His Majesty was to arrive at Altona on the 29th.

On the 7th of October, Mrs. Susan Ablett died at Weybread, Suffolk, aged 104 years. She was born on the 4th of June, 1750, and baptised on the 13th of October, 1754. Her burial took place on Friday, the 13th of October, 1854, just a century after her baptism.

The laying down of the cable containing the electric wires has commenced between Elsinore, in Denmark, and Helsingborg, in Sweden. When completed, Stockholm will be in direct communication with Milan, and with all the electric lines of Denmark, Germany, Belgium, and France.

The Congress of American Ministers, held lately at Ostend, with the object of adopting in future a common action (it is said) with respect to the Governments of Europe, has terminated its sittings, after having addressed a joint report of its proceedings to the Government of the United States.

A flock of about fifty sheep lately strayed on to a level crossing of the Ipswich railway, and were run into by a goods' train. Seventeen were killed, and two so much injured as to render their slaughter necessary.

The circulation of the Vienna *Lloyd's* newspaper is forbidden throughout Prussia and Saxony.

A number of sailors of the French Baltic fleet will receive leave of absence for four months, with the privilege of engaging during that time in the fishing or coasting trade. This favour will be granted in preference to such of the men as have families to maintain.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has arrived in Italy from Van Diemen's Land; and Mr. Martin, one of the other Irish political convicts, who also received a pardon, is at present in Paris.

It has been intimated to those French actors and actresses who are upon the Czar's pension list that their pensions will be regularly paid, notwithstanding the war.

A number of Sisters of Mercy from Ireland are about to proceed to the East.

On the 12th instant, Count Chambord and the Duke of Levis arrived at Trieste, from Parma, and went on to Frohsdorf.

The distillers of Cork have again raised the price of whisky 4d. per gallon. The price is now 8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d.

A lady, named Zwynnoll, of the Hague, who died recently, has bequeathed 200,000 florins for the purpose of defraying the expenses of educating ten young men for the office of preachers of the Gospel. The deceased has also left large legacies to the poor.

The Belgian journals announce the arrival of M. Guizot at Brussels.

The subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the Newcastle fire, up to last week, reached £7000.

Nothing further is known at Warsaw relative to the reported visit of the Emperor or Hereditary Grand Duke, although the palace is always ready for their reception.

The *Augsburg Gazette* was seized a few days ago in the coffee-houses and other places of public resort at Berlin, for containing an article on the dangers which threaten Prussia in the European crisis.

A mackerel-boat, of about 20 tons, is at present undergoing the necessary repairs and alterations at Newlyn, in Cornwall, for the purpose of conveying a crew of five men to Australia.

Government has granted a contract to Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool, for the conveyance of the entire emigration from England to Van Diemen's Land, under the bounty system; in accordance with which arrangement a regular line of vessels will be placed on the berth for Hobart Town direct.

The Copenhagen Liberal daily paper, *Morgenposten*, is to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General for inserting an article on Danish affairs from an English daily paper; and for making some observations thereon, to the effect that Denmark should hold with its free brother-lands, England and the Scandinavian States, and not with its Russian and German foes.

Cholera has made its appearance at Vienna. One of its first victims was the young Princess Josefine Lichtenstein, niece of the reigning Prince of that name.

A numerous meeting was held at Leicester last week, and an association formed, for the protection of persons keeping swine. Upwards of 100 members paid their subscriptions and joined the association, with a full determination of resisting the proceedings of the Local Board of Health.

The extensive factory of the Irish Beet Sugar Company, at Mountmellick, and all the patents and the charter of the company, have been purchased by a gentleman of large property in that neighbourhood.

The Radcliffe Library, Oxford, was, for the first time, lighted on Monday with gas. The object of lighting the library with gas is with a view to make it more available for soirées and scientific meetings.

We are sorry to have to report that the steamer *E. K. Collins* was destroyed by fire at Detroit; 23 lives lost, and 15 missing.

The *Portland Bay Guardian* states that new gold diggings had been discovered about twelve miles from that town.

An electric telegraph at the Cape of Good Hope is in contemplation, between Simon's Bay and Cape Town.

The nuptials of Prince Frederick Charles with Princess Anna of Dessau will be celebrated on the 20th of November.

The total receipts of specie and bullion last week were to the amount of £1,250,000. The shipments were under £150,000.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD, AT PARIS.



SMYTH, sc.

INTERMENT OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD IN THE VAULT OF THE MARSHALS OF FRANCE, BENEATH THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES, AT PARIS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

WE this week engrave a View of this important action, from a Sketch by Lieut. E. C. Gordon, R.E. In this View, the point on the left is the retrenched camp of the Russians, who are also stationed on the heights to the right. On the left the British troops are advancing, as are the French troops. On the left of the picture is the large village; and, in the centre, the burnt village at the mouth of the Alma.

Our Correspondent adds a few details:—"You see how well the Russian reserve was placed, to help either the right or the left of their position. Their reserve was comprised chiefly of the Imperial Guard, and they eventually came to the assistance of the retrenched camp. Many of the Russian prisoners were quite footsore, having but just arrived from

St. Petersburg. When the Russians were driven from their first position on the heights, they fell back on a second. They were driven from that, and tried to take up a third position; but in this they failed. They say the Imperial Guard had fine kits: many of our fellows got a good clean shirt from them. One drummer took two Russian prisoners: he caught them sneaking off under a hedge, ran up, took a dead man's musket as he passed, and made these fellows 'change direction for the rear'—making them 'move on' with a bayonet. Our troops halted at the Boulgama, to breakfast. The French crossed at the two bridges to the right, some British at the left, and the remainder forded. It was at the bridge that three of our regiments got jammed up, and suffered severely in consequence. The trench that the Russians cut in the hill-side was a sad thing for our poor fellows, keeping them so long under fire."

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

THE accompanying plan has been drawn by Major Hopkins, K.H. The different armies are represented by the variety of lines of shade. Thus, for the *English*, shaded lines parallel to the front of the battalions and divisions. For the *French*, perpendicular lines from the front to the rear of the divisions, battalions, &c. *Russians*, diagonal lines of shade for the reserves, battalions, &c. *Turks*, without shade. The small circles shown in front of the armies, represent the Rifles, Zouaves, and Light Troops, as skirmishers in advance. The skirmishers of the Allied armies are without shade, inside the small circles. The line in front of and joining the small circles shows the direction of the fire of the Light Troops. The small circles, representing the Light Troops of the Russians, are shaded dark, preserving the line presented to their opponents in their front.



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

The winter fashions have scarcely taken any decided direction, if we except the materials, which have wide stripes placed lengthwise, and are often of two different textures. Robes with a stripe of *moiré antique*, alternated with one of *reps*, are much worn. The shades that are most frequently seen blended are black, with almost all other colours; then blue, greenish grey, crimson, &c. Next to this disposition of wide stripes come large squares and Scotch plaids, with fresher and clearer shades.

Robes à fleurs and *à bouquets* are not yet seen, and must not be expected until the winter is considerably advanced. When we have long been deprived of real flowers, robes and toilets begin to be ornamented with *à fleurs*. The shapes of the corsages is not yet decided; they are always worn pointed.

The recent opening of the Italian Opera presented nothing very remarkable. The *robe à volant*, which we engrave, is the only novelty we have been struck with. Mantelets are worn *à la Talma*; they are round, and rather short—the shape expected to be worn this winter; but when



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

cut in this way, they offer little protection from the cold. The wintry chills will cause an alteration in the form of mantelets. The materials in use to the present time are the *peau d'agneau*—a sort of woollen cloth, rather thick, though supple; *la peluche frisée*; *la peluche double face* has the two sides of different colours; it is worn without lining; the inside is turned over at the collar and at the sleeves, and thus forms the trimming. All materials of a grey shade are at this moment much sought after; they have a simple band for trimming, and are fastened in front by plain buttons.

Manche Pompadour.—This sleeve is formed by two large bouillons, separated by a smaller one, through which a ribbon is passed; they are terminated by two lace flounces; the *bouillonnés* are traversed by the ribbons, which are finished by two bows in the middle of the arm.

Manche Eugénie.—This sleeve is patronised by the Empress. It is composed of a *bouillonné*, through which a ribbon is passed. Next are three flounces *en guipure*, English lace, or *point d'Alençon*. A ribbon, which forms a bow at the extremity, is passed through the *bouillonné*. Under each flounce are several similar ribbons left fluttering. The shade worn at Court is the *nuance Hortensia*.

Caps of white blonde, placed upon little ribbons of white gauze; each piece of blonde trims the edges of the ribbons, and, with a bow behind, makes a charming afternoon head-dress.

Manchettes en percale, worked *au plumetis*, and held in by little metal buttons or precious stones.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Lace Cap, with trimmings of rose-coloured ribbons; and a long fringe of Mechlin lace. *Robe de Reps*, with three flounces, ornamented with a *ruche* of plaited ribbons, near the border of the flounce; the corsage has the same ornament on the border. The sleeves also are trimmed to correspond; and the two extremities are held in by a similar trimming, which is placed upon a ribbon of the same colour. Mechlin lace sleeve, similar to the cap, and the collar.

Dinner or *petite soirée* dress of taffetas, of a clear colour, with seven flounces bordered with a *ruche à la vieille*, with one little ribbon transparent, and another gathered. Upon the extreme edge of each flounce are three rows of ribbon bows, standing out from the flounces; one in the centre, upon the skirt of the robe, and the two others upon the sides. The corsage is cut square, and a trimming to match the flounces projects on each side, from the seam of the corsage, passes over the breast and shoulders, and, following the seams, forms a sort of brace behind. Sleeves of double puffs, trimmed like the corsage; and beneath, other sleeves of black lace.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

LITERATURE.

DIARY IN TURKISH AND GREEK WATERS. By the Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE. Longman and Co.

Everybody justly respects the character of the Earl of Carlisle, both in what regards the head and in what regards the heart; and his name on the title-page of a work—had we not prescribed to ourselves a stringent and impartial law—would almost disarm our criticism. This is likely to prove to him an unsatisfactory avowal; but we can safely qualify it to his complete contentment, and to the ease of any other sensitive or tender conscience. An inclination is not always obeyed; it is disregarded twenty times a day in business; and to us, on these deliberate, slow, second-thought occasions of reviewing the works which come before us, it is absolutely of no account by itself. However, the Earl of Carlisle has here produced pages which may stand on their own merits; and perhaps our remark may be intended more as an apology for the predetermined strictness of our examination, than as any token of its intended amiability.

The author is an able, amiable, and good man—taking, in general, too low a view of his own powers, but conscious of their possession, and anxious to use them for the refinement and elevation of his fellow-creatures—a man who is constantly on the watch to promote, by all the means within his reach, a portion at least of the immense good which is the too Utopian goal of his hopes, and the almost exclusive object of his wishes.

In no particular is his work just published, unworthy of his established reputation. As usual, from the first page to the last, there breathes a spirit of amenity. Careful, conscientious, accurate, observant,—he so modestly states his views, so scrupulously respects hostile convictions, so tenderly deals with personal character, that the reader forgets for a time the instruction and pleasure which he has derived from the perusal of the book, to think of its author; and the reflection occurs, "how good a citizen this man must be, how staunch a friend, and how fair an enemy!"

Towards the conclusion of a modest preface, this occurs:—

I came in contact with several of the public men, the historical men they will be (of the country.) I shall think myself at liberty to depart occasionally, in their instance, from the rule of strict abstinence which I have otherwise prescribed to myself, and to treat them as public property, so long as I say nothing to their disadvantage. On the other hand, the public men (of these countries) are not created faultless beings any more than the public men of other countries; it must not, therefore, be considered, when I mention with pleasure anything which redounds to their credit, that I am intending to present you with their full and complete portraits.

He who cannot discern Lord Carlisle in these kindly and judicious words must be a dull reader of character.

Determining to throw the chronicle into the shape of a diary, and full of a startling but profound conviction that the East is now the seat of the long-deferred fulfilment of ancient Scripture prophecy, and "of a commencing new dispensation of events"—Lord Carlisle left London in June last year, and proceeded overland across Europe to the immediate theatre of momentous transactions. "I may, at the same time," he adds, "assure the reader that nothing is further from my intention than to pervert this topic (Scripture prophecy) in his face during my future progress. . . . And it will involve no departure from my present purpose if the subject should never be again mentioned in these pages."

Works of travel form a peculiar but well-known department of literature; so well known, indeed, as not to need any very special description. The law of such works is not exactly that the heels of an author should guide his pen, and dictate his remarks. He writes, like some of the Chinese, with his feet, though not certainly in the same sense of the term. Such productions are, in general, considered to belong to "light" literature. But this classification is not exacted by their contents, which may be scientific, may be serious, may be anything; but is due purely, we believe, to the necessary advantages of their construction itself. They are the early delight of most boys, are consulted for a thousand varied references in the busy middle of life, and become frequently one of the latest, most lingering, and most agreeable literary consolations of old age. Yet, with all the diversion and the excitement which they afford, is mingled, for the most part, a fund of miscellaneous information which may prove useful to the reader in the most practical moments of his active career. It is, as we have shown, quite evident that if "travels" be, in general, accounted "light" literature,

this reputation or designation cannot be ascribed either to their subjects or to their intention; for both may assume any character. They are called "light literature," because, in truth, they are *light reading*. They are "light in hand" to the reader. There is the pleasure of continual surprise, joined (at least during perusal) to the sobriety of sustained belief—a combination of attractions, the perpetual doubt of what shall come next, dignified by the expectation that, whatever it is, it will be true; the charm of uncertainty about the incidents, with the consciousness that there must be regularity in the plan—an inherent regularity, dependent on events, and based upon the very nature of things. In one respect, the reader thinks such a work as good as a history; and, in another respect, as good as a novel; he justly hopes that the facts may often be useful, for he assumes that they will always be authentic; and he calculates, at the same time, that they must be entertaining, on account of the immense diversity of individual experience; one person's course being different from another's, and everybody's story, if truly known, being a romance to everybody else. Thus, the reader, if we may be pardoned the apparent contradiction of the words, expects the unexpected, and yet flatters himself that his mental excursion is no loss of time, and that he is reposing upon authority—borne along by the wings, not of the mocking and malignant sprites, but of some friendly genius.

That is the ideal of travel-writing; but how different is the reality! So different is it that, of all authors, travellers have been, as a body, by far the least worthy of confidence. "Travellers' tales" are proverbial for their matchless mendacity; and, if we turn from this point, and consider the literary execution of their works, we shall find reason, in a majority of instances, for equal disappointment. In fine and in brief, this is but a new illustration of a curious fact, at which we have often silently wondered—that whatever is peculiarly easy to do is almost always peculiarly ill done. Where perfection is intrinsically difficult of attainment, there alone, as a general rule, is it ever attained. When Horace said "*Nil arduum mortalibus*," he must have mentally added, "*Nisi planum, leve, et perfacile*."

Lord Carlisle is too intelligent and too honest to fall into the grosser defects of his literary brethren. The scenes through which he takes us are engagingly attractive at this solemn crisis. His observations are exact. His opportunities of seeing the chief actors in the giant struggle subsisting were larger than a man of meaner mark could have commanded. The reflections suggested to his accomplished mind are often valuable; and, altogether, this Diary, on account at once of its subject, of its author, and of its execution, possesses great and unusual right to public attention.

Lord Carlisle has seen, in his tour, almost all the characters on whom, at this moment, the anxious eyes of the world are bent; and almost all the scenes where its destinies are soon to be decided. He went to Cologne, and up the Rhine; then to Dresden—where the beauty of the site, and the wonderful Picture-gallery, detained his admiration; and so, by Prague—having viewed the Elbe—to Vienna. Now we are already in the midst of his adventures, which are told with great freshness, and which succeed each other to the end of his book.

At Vienna he enjoyed capital opportunities for observing the young Emperor Francis Joseph, of whom he says:—

What I collect about his character is this: I believe him to be spotless in morals, very conscientious in the performance of duty, determined to do all himself, very simple, and without any turn for display. This is all on the promising side. On the other, he, as yet, seems almost exclusively devoted to his army. It is natural, indeed, for him to feel that he and the monarchy owe every thing to them. Those who surround him are thought to be narrow and harsh, and there have been some symptoms of hardness in his own character. On the whole, hitherto, the good appears to predominate.

In Constantinople, afterwards, he had equally good views of Abd-ul-Medjid Khan—though, perhaps, not equally good or easy access to him. From a commanding position he witnessed the Sultan come forth to celebrate the festival of the Bairam. First passed richly-caparisoned horses, led; then a mounted procession of Pachas, Ministers, and Officers of State; then, immediately preceding the Sultan, pedestrian pages, with glittering feathers of the white ostrich, and a stiff green conceal, is said, of the Imperial wardrobe of Byzantium; lastly, the Sultan-Grand Seigneur-Khan, in plume, diamond agraffe, fez, and long blue cloak (the true purple for "kings of men"): he appeared to our noble traveller pale, and, for his age, old—thirty-one. He is beginning "to fill out"—to use a slang phrase—for it is still a slang phrase, though current in high places. Now, mark the words of Lord Carlisle:—"The

impression his aspect conveys is of a man, gentle, unassuming, feeble, unstrung, doomed; no energy of purpose gleamed in that passive glance—no angry of victory sat on that still brow. How different from the mien of the Emperor of Austria as he rode at the head of his cohorts!" . . . "The Sultan looked like Richard the Second riding past; Bolingbroke, however, has not yet arrived."

This is a fine passage; but the dubious, shimmering light of a moral mirage, common in the East, possibly clouded the seer's vision, and warped the directness of the prophetic hint. We are in 1854; and we know what "the sick man" can do: we know the value of that "passive glance," the fortitude and expectancy of that "still brow." The very least that we or history can ever say is, that the Khan has done his part. After beating about for some time on both shores of those storied waters, and seeing much that was worth seeing, and after recounting, sketching, or chronicling each particular with his well-known ability, Lord Carlisle returned home through the most memorable spots of Greece, Italy, and Switzerland. Before closing our inadequate notice, we must make one remark, and must quote a certain passage. The remark is, that Lord Carlisle has convinced us that Bounar Bachi is the site of "sacred Troy." The passage is exceedingly short: it occurs in the noble Diary's account of Broussa:—"Broussa is not without its historical dignities: here, probably, Hannibal awaited the waking of the Bithynian King. Whether it derives its name from Prusias, or whether that was an individual or a dynastic name, I do not venture to pronounce. Here, Piny noted the early progress of Christianity; here, Abd-el-Kader has now his assigned abode."

We value these allusions, these magical approximations (*rapprochements*) of remote memories, this gorgeous, Gothic richness and profusion of suggestive thought.

Lord Carlisle gives a most interesting account of his evening with Abd-el-Kader.

It would be repugnant to us to criticise with minuteness the style of a hasty Diary, which has, besides, interested us so much. Some of the expressions are wonderfully graphic; he paints the Germans of the Elbe "carousing mildly under the trees to the sound of music." Some, again, of the reflections are profound. Altogether, this work of Lord Carlisle's is one of the most fascinating and one of the most profitable which we have read for years among English books "of travel."

A WORD ON THE EAST.—The English public must have, from time to time, in theatres and places of general resort, been struck by the appearance of a very princely-looking Oriental among us, Meer Jafur Alee Khan, of Surat. This gentleman, so gorgeous in attire, and so courteous in manner, is the Prince of a province of Western India—the most interesting to us, perhaps, of all our Oriental possessions, being that in which our earliest mercantile settlement was formed. He is now, accompanied by his secretary, Mirza Ally Khan, engaged in bringing before Her Majesty's Privy Council certain claims, in the adjustment of which the little daughters of the Prince, who now remain in the Palace of Surat, are eminently interested. The character of these claims is remarkable, and in their detail illustrate curiously, not alone the peculiarities of Mohammedan life, but our manner of dealing with Oriental princes. We are not sure that wisdom and pure justice always have their share in these affairs; and, while we consider it right to send large forces to the support of our ally, the Sultan of Turkey, it may be worth considering whether it be not good policy to cement, as firmly as may be, our friendship with the Moslem Princes of India, one of whom now claims the hospitality of our land, in the person of Meer Jafur Alee Khan Bahadur, of Surat.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.—The Kallish correspondent of the *Lloyd* writes, that, when the concentration of the Guards shall have been completed, there will be no less than 176,000 troops, including 16,000 cavalry, not far from the Austro-Gallician frontiers. They consist of twelve regiments of the first infantry corps, 48,000 men; eight regiments of the second infantry corps, 32,000 men; 48,000 foot guards, and 32,000 grenadiers. The cavalry consists of the first and second light divisions, the cavalry division of the guard, and the seventh light cavalry division belonging to the grenadier division—each division numbering 4000 men. The reserve brigade in Poland are not included in this estimate.

On Monday, by the command of Prince Albert, the whole of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the Grenadier Guards under orders for the Crimea were treated to a banquet, consisting of substantial joints, puddings, strong ale, &c., at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's-park. "The Health of the Queen, her Royal Consort, and Family," was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The men are all in high spirits at the prospect of a brush with the Russians.

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Handsomely trimmed with plush, one guinea; Babies' Hoods, half a guinea. All the beautiful Materials used in the Business sold by the yard. Frocks, Pelisses, Bonnets of the superior excellence for which the House has been celebrated for thirty years, in the new and greatly enlarged Premises, 53, Baker-street, near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.—Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

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